THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,341—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
May	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
"	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
"	CALEDONIA	7366	.....	...
"	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10663
20 July	BIMALAYA	6806	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10515
"	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
"	EGYPT	7915	.....	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
"	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
"	CALEDONIA	7353	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
"	OSMANA	6810	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1005
"	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. G. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Apl.	18 May	...	30 May
City of Manchester	5551	3 May	27 May	14 June	...
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	28 May	15 June	...
City of York	7810	2 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9220	27 May	17 June	15 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	23 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Aug.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	23 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of London	9000	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7003	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	17 Feb.	18 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	6 Mar.	29 Mar.	20 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
Glasgow	7000	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

RATES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	372	591	429	649
" London via Marseilles	435	1,041	499	899
" Liverpool	603	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin and SICK OR UNCHANGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000.

5 12-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	25th May	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	26th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	29th May	11 a.m.*	P D & O M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi. (Weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 25th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on Saturday, 27th May, calling at Ports as inducement offers, for particulars of which apply to the undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Mattra," 4614 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Oct "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7538	J. Raicich	26th May.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	S. Oliunak	5895	24th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
a President	3,310	Bremer	24th May,
Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	14th June,
b Somali	2,655	Stoffregen	19th June,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cap Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents,

24, Medow Street, Bombay 11 May, 1911.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 143, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

TABLE TALK.

HAWKES' CUT GLASS is known as the best there is. Its translucent "white" quality gives it a rare brilliance and a consequent *effectiveness* with silver, snowy linen, etc., not possible with the ordinary or usual everyday "cut glass."

Our latest importations of Hawkes' Glass reveal these makers as decorative artists no less than masters of the secret of crystal purity.

Some of the designs are very simple yet full of distinction and grace; among the more richly cut are examples of the striking effects possible to the glass workers' wheel.

Dinner and luncheon glasses, decanters, candle-sticks, flower-bowls and vases, trays—Hawkes' diversity will delight you.

If you have a wedding gift to choose, if your own needs include a charming bit of crystal or if you simply enjoy looking at beautiful things, we shall be glad to welcome you at our shop.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Soochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Hankow
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Yokohama
	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PLUS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES :—

Stations.	Return fares. Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 21·15 hours, arrive Simla 18·30 hours. Leave Simla 8·15 hours, arrive Bombay 7·15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Petition No. 18, of 1906.

In the matter of MESSIEURS ARBUTHNOT and COMPANY, Merchants, Agents and Bankers, of Madras and elsewhere in the Empire of India and Sir GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT and JOHN MONTGOMERY YOUNG, Partners in the said firm.....insolvents.

TO

THE CREDITORS OF

Sir GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT, the 1st insolvent abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 19th day of April, 1911, upon the motion of Counsel on behalf of Sir George Gough Arbuthnot, the 1st Insolvent herein for an Order Nisi for his final discharge in the nature of a certificate under Section 60 of Act 11 and 12 Vic. Chapter 21, and upon reading the petition filed herein on the 6th day of April, 1911, and the Orderdmade herein and dated the 19th day of November 1907, IT WAS ORDERED that Sir George Gough Arbuthnot, the 1st insolvent abovenamed, be finally discharged not only personally but also with respect to all property to be acquited hereafter by him from all liability in respect of the debts or claims proved in this Court in this matter and particularly from all demands or claims of by or on account of the Creditors of the 1st Insolvent mentioned in the Schedule filed herein unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 22nd day of July, of 1912. And it was further ordered that notice of the Order be given by advertisement in the Fort St. George "Gazette" and in Newspapers and be served on the Secretary to the Arbuthnots Creditors Committee.

This is to give you the creditors of the 1st Insolvent, Sir George Gough Arbuthnot abovenamed, notice to appear on MONDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1912 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause why the said Order Nisi made herein and dated the 19th day of April 1911, should not be made absolute and the said Sir George Gough Arbuthnot finally discharged—Dated this 12th day of May 1911.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

DAVID BRIGHTWELL, & MORSBY,
Attorneys for the Insolvents.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON THURSDAY 25th May at 2-30 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 25th May at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor at No. 1 Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, valuable and neat French and mahogany polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, tapestry-lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, iron single bedsteads, glass, crockery and plated ware, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. A. CHILTON proceeded home and others.

The property is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 26th May at 2 30 p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 26th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the ground floor at "Batlicoi Building" in Souter Street behind Club Road, Byculla, valuable and neat teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bed room furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, chiffonier, corner cabinets, cottage piano, marble topped tables and teapoys, bookstand, palmstand, jardiniere, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror sideboard, whatno, meatsafe, easy, rocking and office chairs, writing table, mirror hat stand, pier table, screen, baba cradle, brass and iron bedstead, mirror almyrah, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, clothes press, glass, crockery and plated ware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, figures, perambulator, etc., the property of Captain F. de LORME proceeded home and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 20th May, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRITTANIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY.

TO-NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 23RD MAY, 1911.

AT BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.

OUR STAR FILM.

THE LAST OF THE SAXONS.

With a number of attractive films on the Programme.

HALF PRICES.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

"TERROR"

A film full of daring and thrilling incidents

"TONTOLINI"

A five minute spasm of laughter

"THE COBBLER AND THE FINANCIER."

A charming little comedy by M. Prince

and

our popular Pictures.

NEXT WEEK.

"THE CUP FINAL"

We have specially secured this great Match at the Crystal Palace exclusively for our Patrons. The Mecca of all Football Lovers. Come and see. Brilliant Football.

ENGLAND'S WORKERS OUT FOR THE DAY.

The Excelsior for Topical Pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS only 8 to 9 a. m.

EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.

NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..

"CHEAP JACK"

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS,

MAJESTIC HOTEL,

Opposite Apollo Hotel,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure tate of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y a reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remed does what it professes to do—ITCURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from al impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1908"

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and co ditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 0. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage s previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

A LADY'S BUGGIE, with a smart MARE and HARNESS, FOR SALE. Apply No. 2824, care of this Paper.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort. behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, suitable for building purposes, situate at Mount Mary Hill, Bandora, and a plot of land, with a small Bungalow at Parla Village, near Andheri.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd May, 1911, by order of the concerned at 4 p. m.

A plot of ground, admeasuring about 5,000 square yards, situate at Bandora, on Mount Mary Hill with a frontage of about 250 feet, facing on the west and fit for building bungalows.

AT 5 p.m.

A plot of land admeasuring about 9,500 square yards, with a small bungalow, and a pucca built well on it, situate at the Village of Parla, close to water culvert near Andheri.

Private offers for the purchase of the above properties will be received by the Auctioneers, at their office, before the day of sale. For particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

SALE on SUNDAY, 28th May.

On SUNDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sans Souci Victoria Road, Byculla, near Byculla Station, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, by Wimbridge, Breslaur, Connor Guard and others, such as sliding dining table for 12 persons, dining chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, Chesterfield easy chairs, book cases, writing tables, Curzon chairs, centre and side teapoys, sliding hall lamps, bronze, terra-cotta and parian figures, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, single and double iron bedsteads, mirror and plain door almiras, cupboards, marble topped dressing and washstand tables, large partition screen, Singapore cane furniture, pictures, carpets, bead checks, refrigerator ice box, large size Chubb's safe on stand, cooking stove with chimney, etc., the property of D. Longworth, Esqr., of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 30th May.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, above the Yokohama Specie Bank, the valuable and substantial teakwood and blackwood furniture, made to order, by Wimbridge Robert and Davjee Canjee, of Bombay Lieder Kranz (German Club), consisting of two first rate mahogany, full size slate billiard tables, by Dawson and John Roberts, with balls, cues, electric lights, etc., very little used, almost new grand piano, by Roubish, in very good order, marble topped large counter, wine cupboards, English-made drawing room suite or sofas and chairs, Morocco lined easy chairs, large sliding, dining table for 30 persons, dining chairs, elegant sideboard by Robert, round and card tables, electric table fans, large in chest, rich glassware and crockeryware, platedware spoons and forks, copper pots, large carpets, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd May, 1911, at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building street No. 8, case No. 12, Suparibag Road, Parel.

Building Street, No. 120A, Case No. 84, Dadar Road.

AUCTION SALE of old and unservicesable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th May 1911, at 2-30 p.m, (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity or old and unservicesable materials and stores consisting of staves for casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, mortar pans, commode pans, platform weighing machines, coir matting, mattresses, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, wooden barrels, glass, manilla rope leather cuttings, cooking stove, cloth cutting, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piston, packing rings and rubber pipes, I. R. and canvas vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammers, augers, locks, C. I. weights, ratchest braces, card boards, and sundry other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one months from the day of the sale, failing which groundrent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

On account of the consignor, a lot of the hosiery :—

50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
35 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
3 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
14 dozen under shirts.
20 dozen bathing costumes.

On account of the concerned—

1 crate English crockery, consisting of flat and deep plates 9 1-2 inches to 10 1-2 inches printed pattern (porcelain and semi-porcelain.)
1 crate English crockery, consisting of 30 dozen jugs, printed pattern and gold border.

On account of the concerned.—

100 bottles Vicker's ink.
1 bale old vests.
50 dozen glass, flower vases, printed flower pattern red and blue flower tubes.

On account of the consignor.—

8 fire and thieves' proof Midland safes, sizes 27 in. to 32 in.

On account of the concerned—

10 cases Tanny wine (by David Sandiman Sons and Co.)
3 cases Ruby Port Wine.
3 cases Madeira.

On account of the concerned—

11 cases still Hock.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

7 cases Nilgiri Tea Dust.
1 pair diamond bangles 69 beads, 130 Chow.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1911.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited: KEMP & Co., &c.,

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL" SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO..

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

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IN POONA FOR THE SEASON, 4 large Bed Rooms, 2 Dressing Rooms, 1 Dining Room, 1 Drawing Room, with private verandah, partly furnished, near Race Course. One room lately occupied by an Officer. If needful Board could be arranged.

Apply Box No. 2359, care of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,545,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

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WHOLESALE AGENTS :

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate.
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Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 8
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
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SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	

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Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
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Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Horses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... „ 0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

a NEW YORK, May 19.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U S Ports ...	66,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	34,000
" Exports to France & Continent ...	36,000
" Exports to Japan ...	1,000
Stock of cotton at U S Ports ...	377,000
" of cotton at Interior Ports ...	223,000

a Received in Bombay on 22nd instant. Delayed owing to mutilation.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [22ND May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
33 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	London	Eastern Bank
37 do	1,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank
42 do	75,000	do	Mercantile Bank
243 do	4,50,000	do	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 19th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	57	66,250
B B and C I Railway ...	97	115,150

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 25 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s 4 1-32d to 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand, and 1s 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai "	...177 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and the 1st Settlement and 96 5-16 for the 2nd Settlement, and advanced 1-16 in both positions, but has since declined to the opening prices with buyers at the close.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 4 0	Buyers.
1st Settlement	Rs. 96 4 0	
2nd "	" 96 5 0	

BULLION :—

On Saturday bar silver in London closed 1-8 higher for ready and forward at 24 5-8 and 24 11-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 53 3-8. The local market opened steadier at 62 1-2 ex-duty for ready bars and has remained steady during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	"	62 8 0
" 1st settlement	"	62 13 0
" 2nd Settlement	"	62 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

We give below the visible supply figures received this week as compared with those of the corresponding week in the previous two years ; as also the figures of Stocks at the U. S. Ports, Interior Ports and at Liverpool.

	bales.
Visible Supply 1911 ...	2,540,000
Do do 1910 ...	2,450 000
Do do 1909 ...	3,570,000
Stock at U S Ports 1911...	377,000
Do do 1910 ..	479,000
Do do 1909...	507,000
Stock at Interior Ports 1911	223,000
Do do 1910...	210.000
Do do 1909...	317,000
Stock at Liverpool 1911...	856,000
Do do 1910 ...	686,000
Do do 1909...	1,180,000

The strength of the statistical position of old crop Americans can be judged by the above figures. A private telegram received here yesterday states that the stock in Liverpool to date is 800,000 bales and that the consumption is expected to be 1,000,000 bales. The position is said to be abnormally strong.

The local market opened quiet with prices in some cases slightly easier, but business in contracts for May is very limited. Rates continue more or less nominal. For June and July there is some enquiry for Southern descriptions. Closing quotations are as under. The Liverpool opener is easier.

In ready cotton a moderate business was done at Colaba this afternoon. Japan shippers were still in the market. Prices were steady. The enquiry is chiefly for high class cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	Rs.	359	May
Do do Anandesh...	"	306	do
F G do do ...	"	294	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	"	318	do
Do do Bengals ...	"	303	do
Good saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	360	do
Do H G Westerns ...	"	338	do
Do M G do ...	"	340	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	Rs.	306	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	243	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	"	263	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...		Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	2,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·06	7·97	7·91	7·62
—05	—06	—05	—05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·15	6·95	6·89	6·87	6·86
—05	—05	—05	—05	—05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 12 3 0	B. T.
May ...	" 12 13 6	R. T.
September ...	" 13 3 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is easier.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs. 7 1 6	R. T.
Yellow Gusserat ready ...	" 7 12 0	R. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	" 6 9 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 pd. ...	Rs. 51 8 0	
Mimbara ...	" 52 8 0	
Yellow Ringanghat ...	" 50 0 0	
Black Kotni ...	" 43 8 0	

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 34 8 0	
Forward ...	Rs. 7 1 0	R T

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 22 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—Tone steadier. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 0 0	B. T.
May ...	Rs. 10 11 0	R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.

We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs. 42 8 0	
Small ...	Rs. 41 0 0	

MOWRASEED :—Tone easier.

July-August ...	Rs. 6 15 0	R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is easier.

We Quote :—

White Delhi May Satta ...	Rs. 4 14 0	R. T. Nominal.
White Delhi R.-R. ready ...	Rs. 4 12 0	R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,680
Bank of India ...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	79
Indian Specie ...	50 3-4

MILLS.

Crescent ...	63 3-4
David ...	875
Kohinoor ...	642 1-2
Manookji Petit ...	2,670
New Great Eastern ...	165

PRESSES.

New Borar ...	535

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co ...	240 X D
Badham Pile & Co....	90
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Bombay Flour Mill ...	310
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,160
Finlay Mills ...	237 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Swadeshi ...	1,060
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord....	64 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	480
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	617 1-2
Ahmedabad-Dholka ...	120

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	4,865 bales
Wheat ...	51,025 cwts.
Linseed ...	30,853 "
Rapeseed ...	4,903 "
Gingellyseed ...	197 "
Poppyseed ...	6,763 "
Groundnuts...	1,101 "
Castorseed ...	2,388 "
Jilee ...	4,229 "
Myrabollams ...	2,994 "
Cottonseed ...	15,920 "
Mowrasee ...	69 "
Gram ...	4,065 "
Joowar ...	308 "
Maize ...	1,441 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 20th May 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 13th 1911 :—

Liabilities.	May 13. Rs.	May 20. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,41,27,131	1,50,64,737
Public Deposits at Branches ...	10,47,44,025	10,56,90,010
Other Deposits ...	10,969	10,969
Post Bills ...	28,14,411	29,09,229
Sundries ...	14,21,96,536	14,11,74,975
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	1,52,16,271	1,51,75,558
Other authorised Securities	6,62,847	6,37,722
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,08,94,447	1,96,83,935
Loans do. do. ...	4,73,77,211	4,64,67,273
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,94,73,200	1,86,12,017
Dead Stock ...	2,78,766	2,78,766
Stamps ...	5,785	5,704
Bullion ...	18,55,892	17,18,803
Balances with other Banks.	11,71,628	7,74,885
Sundries...	6,14,010	6,29,413
Cash ...	3,46,46,479	3,71,90,904
	14,21,96,536	14,11,74,975

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

Jute pucca bales are quite with buyers scarce, but prices steady; kutcha bales steady and inactive.

Gunnies opened very quiet, but prices stiffened slightly during the day with a declining tendency; inactive elsewhere.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Oadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd May, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	22	12	50 p.m.	1	32
Suez	22	2	30 p.m.	0	28

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia will be forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tengyueh and Talifu. (21-5-11).

All Persian wires interrupted between Bushire and Shiraz (20-5-11).

Thomas F. Curby, the champion eater of Massachusetts, declares that dyspepsia is the result of eating too little, and not too much. His Sunday dinner consists of thirteen lobsters, sixty eggs, and one hundred oysters.

It has been laid down in the Punjab that in one District at least "the District Judge should do no criminal, judicial, executive or miscellaneous work except during the month of September." The "Pioneer" protests against this system of over-working judicial officers in a too strenuous Province. "Fortunately, the Civil Courts are all closed during September and during that month the District Judge will not be able to do any judicial work, but the strain imposed upon him by his other duties must be severe."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Wemyss, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning!—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB OILSEED.

The final forecast of the rabi oilseed crop of the Punjab, for the year 1910-11 :—

(Twenty-five districts are dealt with.) On an average of five years ending 1908-09, the area under oilseeds in the Punjab has represented some 18·5 per cent. of the total area under oilseeds in British India.

This forecast deals with—Rape, mustard and taramira, mostly unirrigated, harvested in March-April.

Toria, mostly irrigated, harvested in December and January.

The season.—The season has been described in the wheat forecast. In the Delhi division there was ample rain for unirrigated sowings, and so the area sown in the east of the province is large except in Gurgaon where there was too much rain and in Delhi, where other crops were preferred. In the centre and west of the province on the other hand sowings were short on unirrigated land in Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Montgomery owing to want of rain. In Sialkot the rains at sowing time were too heavy. Altogether there is a falling off in the total area sown from 13 lakhs of acres in 1910 to 11 lakhs in 1911. It is to be regretted that the first and second forecasts were over optimistic and anticipated a small increase of area instead of a large decrease. However many of our figures are still only estimates as the census delayed the crop inspections so much that final figures are not yet available, and further changes may be necessary.

Yield.—The total yield is put at 165,031 tons or 61,994 tons less than last year, but 8 per cent. more than the quinquennial average. Cold and rain did a good deal of damage to the crop in Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat, Lyallpur, Multan and a few other districts. It is useless to discuss the yields in detail as they are obviously not deserving of much confidence.

—Prices.—In September and October, 1910, rapeseed fetched at Amritsar only Rs. 4-8-0 or Rs. 4-10-0 a maund, i.e., from 8 annas to a rupee less than in the previous September or October. Probably these lower prices had something to do with the restricted sowings. There was a drop to Rs. 4-3-0 a maund in December, but the price soon rose again and now stands at Rs. 4-11-0.

Exports.—The exports of rabi oilseeds in 1910, which, however, do not come out of the crop we are forecasting were 98,054 tons against 19,368 tons in 1909. For the last 4 years the crops and exports have been as follows :—

Year.	Tons of crop.	Tons exported.
1907	172,291	51,589
1908	109,985	1,873
1909	183,886	19,368
1910	227,025	98,054
1911	165,031	...

The interdependence of the two sets of figures is not clear.

Exports this year should not be below 50,000 tons.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—200 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 16,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co ; 41 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Magician s—471 cwts myrabollams, K Keshavji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—3,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 838 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 1,985 cwts myrabollams, K Keshavji and Co ; 43 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, E Umersey ; 561 cwts turmeric, K Assariad Co ; 75 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

Hindoo s—136 cwts assafoetida, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Locksley Halls—15 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

York Castle s—17,160 cwts castorseed, and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts castorseed and 975 cwts myrabollams, K Keshavji and Co ; 15,371 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co ; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Hindoo s—4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co ; 110 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of York s—250 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 12 bales sawree cotton and 350 bales cotton waste and fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 400 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 3,900 cwts myrabollams, K Keshavji and Co ; 100 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co ; 110 bales hemp, M Mulji and Co ; 330 bales cotton, A Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

Baralong s—2,000 cwts linseed, N Rangji ; 991 cwts linseed, Parikh Bros ; 300 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 21,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed K Devchand and Co'

Bagdale s—30 bales hemp, C Piraj and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Alpine s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 25 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,040 cwts rapeseed, M Valabhdas 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Cilicia s—4,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

Angus s—8,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co.

Inydine s—1,500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR BARCELONA.

Trafford Hall s—100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Locksley Hall s—400 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 150 bales cotton, the Bombay Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Nairu s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

Schonfels s—6 bales hides Nizamudin and Co ; 192 cwts gum and 325 cwts alubanum M Jafferbhoy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Craigvar s—4,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firoozi s—110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co ; 300 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co ; 500 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 600 bales cotton, 3,014 cwts wheat, and 1,016 cwts rapeseed C Boggiano and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed H Goculdas and Co 200 bales cotton, Devadkar and Co; 200 bales cotton P. Vishram and Co; 800 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 gingellyseed, 3,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Benwood s—530 bales cotton, W Woolf and Sons 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 155 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 260 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 cwts turmeric and 71 cwts Zoryroots B Nazir and Co.

Austria s—178 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—50 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy, 220 baies cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

York Castle s—2,600 tons maganese ore, R A Willis and Co; 846 cwts mustardseed Baner and Crause.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—10 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Austria s—420 cwts turmeric, R Damji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—190 boxes-dollars, The Charter Bank of I A and China, 114 boxes dollars, International Bank, 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 6 1-2 cwts ivory M M Essabhoy 6 1-2 cwts ganda horns K N Miani and Co; 126 cwts cloves A. Ludack.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—51 1-2 chests opium C Bomanji and Co.

At a meeting of the Dublin Mercantile Association in mail week, a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that Greenwich time should be adopted by Ireland, thus making Irish time conform to that of the rest of the United Kingdom.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be attbenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

PATTON—May 18, at Richmond Town, Bangalore, to Mr and Mrs Dennis Patton, a daughter.

DEATHS.

DILLON—May 17, at St Bartholomew's Hospital, Gotacamund, Florence Mabel, the dearly beloved wife of T P Dillon, P W D.

WATSON—May 18, at his residence, "Clifton," Coonoor, Colonel J Rowley Watson, Indian Army (Retired), aged 67.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attractions : "Terror" and "Tontolini."

Skating Rink : Practice Session, Thursdays and Saturdays only 8 to 9 a.m: Evening Sessions, Thursdays only 6 to 8 with "Band. Night sessions, Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 p.m. with Band."

Maxim : "A business man must have common sense and ambition ; he must not be a dreamer."—Cornelius Vanderbilt.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 12th instant, which left Aden, at 8 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The string band of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play at the Princess Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. H. Elliott, Office Manager of Messrs. Marsland Price and Company of Nesbit Lane, has reported to the police that on the 19th instant, a letter containing four currency notes for Rs. 50 each was left on the table of the despatching clerk. The clerk had been called away for some other work and on his return the letter containing the notes was missing.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Madagascar ports and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s.s. "Itria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 27th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 28th instant. —Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Persia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow the 24th instant.

AN ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening a hack victoria was being driven by one Vana Parka across Falkland Road Bridge, when the horse took fright and bolted knocking down a woman named Bhagvatibai, and Babulal and Gangaram Ganu. Babulal received a three-inch deep wound on his head, while the others were slightly injured. The carriage eventually collided with a street lamp and was smashed. The driver was thrown off his seat, but was not hurt. The injured persons were removed to hospital for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p. m., this evening :—

March	Indienne		Sellenick
Suite	Ballet Egyptian		Luigini
Duet	I would that my love		Mendelssohn
Idyll	The Glow Worm		Lincke
Dance	The Grasshoppers		Buculossi
Selection	Sun Toy		Jones
Patrol	Siamese		Lincke

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

This new show will open to-night at Baliwal's Grand Theatre, Tardeo. "The last of the Saxons" will be one of the star films amongst many attractions. These will give those attending the Show an adequate idea of the efforts the management are making to popularize it with all classes. The rates are moderate and a very good evening's entertainment can be expected.

CHARGE BY A SUB-INSPECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup delivered his decision in the case in which Sub-Inspector Carpenter of the Bombay Excise charged Jamin Nurula with resisting him in the execution of his duty, and assaulting him when he was about to search a person suspected of unlawfully possessing cocaine on the night of the 27th March at Kumbharwada. Inspector Lewis was in charge of the case. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. It was stated that the accused stood between Mr. Carpenter and the suspected person, and he refused to allow the search to proceed until a 'panch' and the police were called in. The defence was that no search could be taken "on suspicion" only ; there must be "reason to believe" the person to be guilty of an offence under the Abkari Act, or any other such law as was provided in Section 37 clause (b) of that Act. The Magistrate held that a person could not be searched "on suspicion" ; when there was no "reason to believe" him guilty of an offence, the search was not justified by law. As regarded the alleged assault the Magistrate held that the accused, beyond standing between the Excise peon Sale Mahomed and the suspected person, did not use any gesture or make preparation so as to give cause to Mr. Carpenter to apprehend that he, the accused, was about to use criminal force to him then and there. The accused was acquitted.

THEFT OF RUM.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Devidas Motiram was charged with the theft of six bottles of rum on board the s.s. "Schonfelr." It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday morning the accused, who was employed as a daily workman on board the steamer, was found drunk and on being examined was found in possession of six bottles of rum. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

COLABA MAHOMEDAN CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me under what authority the Mahomedan residents of Colaba are permitted to bury their dead in a small strip of land, which lies between the Colaba Lunatic Asylum on one side and the residential quarters for military officers on the other. It was only yesterday that the interment of a young Mahomedan woman took place in this Cemetery and, as it would appear that no special precautions are taken in cases of deaths from infectious diseases, one would imagine that such an insanitary state of affairs would not be permitted in a military centre, where a large garrison of British troops are located, and where everything pertaining to its hygienic surroundings is so scrupulously attended to.—Yours, etc.,

E. G.

Bombay, May 20.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report.

The report of the Bombay European Relief Association for the year 1910, shows that in the first place the Committee have to record, with deep regret, the loss sustained by the Association, and especially by the Poor Fund and the Pensioners' and Widows' Home, by the death of Major C. R. Hoskyn, R. E., shortly after the close of the year. For many years, Major Hoskyn was the Honorary Secretary of the Pensioners' and Widows' Home and he served on the Committees on both institutions till his death. His kindly nature led him to take a personal interest in the inmates of the Home and he was always a generous supporter and a wise counsellor in any scheme for the good of the Institutions with which he was connected. The office of the Association was opened in 15, Love Lane, Mazagon, in February 1910, and all the office work connected with the European and Eurasian Poor Fund and the Strangers' Friend Society has since been conducted there. Arrangements have also been made for taking over the account of the Female Work-room, which has now been separated from the Poor Fund and placed directly under the Relief Association. It is intended to locate the office shortly in the Fort, which is more convenient for the work. The change will involve a charge for rent. The Thursday evening meetings of the Poor Fund Committee will continue to be held in the rooms at Love Lane. In July, 1910, an application for affiliation, was received from the Committee of the Willard Memorial Home, a small institution established with the object of giving a permanent home to the aged and destitute and temporary shelter to friendless European and Eurasian women and after negotiations with the Ladies' Committee it was decided, in October last, that the Home should be taken over by the Relief Association. Accordingly arrangements were made to carry out this decision from the beginning of the new year. A brief history of this Home will be found below. The Committee were glad to accede to the request of the Home Committee, as this institution will form the nucleus of the large Home for destitute women which, as stated in the last report of the Association, has long been contemplated. It is hoped that it may be possible to maintain such a Home as an extension of the Pensioners' and Widows' Home.

In order to make the Relief Association Committee more representative, it was thought advisable to enlarge it, and with this object in view steps are being taken to alter the Constitutional Rules, in which a few other alterations have also been found necessary. The Committee considered a proposal by the Honble Sir Henry Procter for the establishment of an Employment Bureau in connection with the Relief Association. Firms and employers of labour were addressed on the subject, and on the whole the scheme was favourable entertained. Meanwhile, however, the Salvation Army had opened an Industrial Home and Labour Bureau, and it was, therefore, decided to suspend action with regard to the scheme for an Employment Bureau in the hope of being able to co-operate with the Salvation Army in the matter.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND.

As stated in last year's report, the operations of this Fund had from the beginning been conducted at Ootacamund by the Secretary and other Ministers of the C. M. S., who, notwithstanding other work, gave much time and attention to the affairs of the Fund. Since the opening of the Relief Association's Office in 15 Love Lane, Mazagon, the work of the Poor Fund has also been carried on there. At the Thursday evening meetings, which are held regularly, cases are enquired into and relief afforded. Urgent cases are attended to on other days as well, the more important cases which can be delayed being considered, when necessary, at the business meeting of the Committee. Relief was given in 1,631 cases last year. Clothing is also distributed among the poor. The Committee ask that all who can, will help the Fund in this matter by sending cast-off clothing, for which there is always a large demand. The receipts last year, exclusive of the opening balance, were Rs. 7,458-9-9, that is Rs.1,961-0-0 less than those of the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 7,349-6-1, or Rs. 1,824-0-9 less than that of the previous year. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,034-8-4 as compared with Rs. 925-4-8 in the previous year. The Church donations increased by Rs. 74-12-6. The Fund received, as in the previous year, a donation of Rs. 1,000 from the Strangers' Friend Society and Rs. 500 from the District Benevolent Society.

In connection with the scheme for remoulding the Home the Government of Bombay early in 1910, offered the Committee the use of the building known as the old St. Peter's School, Mazagon, until a new home could be built. This kind offer, which was made after direct enquiry by His Excellency the Governor, was gratefully accepted ; and after the building had been prepared for the reception of the inmates by the Public Works Department, the Home was transferred there in the month of April. The accommodation is rather less than at the old Home, the inmates at present numbering 28 instead of 33, which was the number of quarters at Tardeo. Of the 28 inmates, 1 is a pensioner, 1 a pensioner's wife, and 23 are soldier's widows. During the year the health of the inmates has been very good. There were four deaths, all being of inmates who were about 70 years of age or more. Negotiations for the sale of the old Home have proceeded during the year. The authority of the High Court has been obtained for the sale of the land, and there is good prospect of the property being sold. As soon as this is done the Committee will proceed with the erection of a new Home.

WILLARD MEMORIAL HOME.

In September, 1900, a Fund was started by the members of the Bombay branch of the World Women's Christian Temperance Union to provide a home for an aged woman who was friendless and homeless in Bombay. Later, in 1901, public subscriptions were obtained and a Home was established for aged and friendless European and Eurasian women and for those in need of temporary shelter. For nearly five years the inmates were housed in Moos Buildings, Grant Road, Bombay, but they now occupy better rooms in Sulleman Square, Grant Road. The present name of the Home was adopted in 1907, as a condition of the grant by the W. W. C. T. Union of a sum of Rs. 1,073-3-6, which had been collected for an Inebriates' Home in memory of the late Frances Willard. This sum has already been spent, and the Home is now maintained by public subscriptions. The affairs of the Home are managed by a Ladies Committee. A matron superintends the inmates and carries on the household duties with the assistance of some of them. Those of the inmates who are able to work attend the European and Eurasian Female Workroom and pay half their earnings towards their support. Prayers are read every morning and evening by the Matron and once week a Bible-Reading is conducted by ladies. The number who were sheltered in the Home during the year 1910 was 30. Four women were inmates throughout the year, and several for 2 to 3 months at a time. The rest were in for periods from 2 days to 4 weeks. The Home has now been in existence for nearly ten years, and in that time has helped some 300 women, and has raised more than Rs. 25,000 in small subscriptions and donations. The receipts and expenditure during the year 1910 were as follows :—Subscriptions, Rs. 2,545-14-5 ; expenditure, Rs. 2,429-6-10, balance Rs. 116-7-7.

ENGLAND OR WALES?

When a Newport Rugby player was selected the other day to play for England, it raised the question of Monmouthshire's precise geographical position. For a time there were hopes that, the question having become one of sporting interest and therefore vital, the matter would be decided for all time. The responsible authority evaded the real issue, however, merely justifying the selection on the score of the player's parentage, so that both England and Wales still have their doubts about Monmouthshire. Monmouthshire itself, however, sticks to Wales and will not be parted from it. At an eisteddfod in the town of Monmouth, Colonel Bradney said frankly that "their feeling was that if Monmouthshire were rent from the Principality of Wales and thrown into the vortex of England they would be in a very bad case." As part of the Principality he said, they received many benefits and privileges peculiar to Wales. "Their leading men in the country served on many public bodies connected solely with Wales which they would not serve upon if they were thrown into the wilderness of England." There is certainly something in the notion, but suppose the leading men of Herefordshire and other border counties become enamoured of the idea?

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and the North of Eastern Bengal. Some falls are reported from Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula. The temperature is about six degrees high in North-West India.

The principal amounts of rainfall are :—Toungoo and Minbu, one and a half inches ; Yemethin, one; Bogra, two ; Dinajpur and Negapatam, one.

The forecast shows some dust and thunderstorms in North-West India, but no change elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0·20" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west and north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Agra. Day temperature is in excess except at Allahabad ; night temperature is also in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal at Karachi but in excess at other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 0·25" of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded on the Kathiawar coast and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Day temperature is normal at Indore and at the coast stations and in slight excess over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear in the northern half. Humidity is in defect except in the ext

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Singu 1912 tons, Captain W B Murison, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Magician 3,271 tons Captain W J Harris sailed on Monday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Cilicia 2352 tons Captain W Mallett will sail to-day for Hamburg and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Clan Macnab 2951 tons Captain W B Ridgeway sailed on Monday, for Antwerp and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Lowther Range 2468 tons Captain J W Blance arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta May 10 with a cargo of coal.

The Australian Lloyd S N Company's steamer Trieste 3321 tons, Captain N. Trancich arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste April 27 via Karachi with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga 950 tons Captain W H Rothwell sailed on Monday for Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Heim 753 tons Captain A Eriksen arrived in harbour on Monday from Bangkok 7th May with a cargo of timber and 4 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Odin ..Comdr F H Watts ....Sloop
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N .....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Espiegle...Comdr C M Lefroy Slook .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 22.

Alexandra .....2484 Reed .....T Morrison & Co
Brinkburn.....2423 Jelland ... .W & A G & Co
Bulimba.....1637 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Crosby .....2339 Bony .....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...3598 Byde .....Standard Oil Co
Gymeric.....3558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Heim.....753 Eriksen ...F F Campbell & Co
Indiana.....2508 Tauzel...W & a Graham & Co
Killikerran.....2412 Sardon .....M M & Co
Lavinda.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Lowther Range.....2468 Blance..... .....
Muttra .....2985 Tallent .....M M & Co
Maranoa .....805 Kaes-murin .....M M & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Hugo .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2506 Boen .....Shan S N Co
Singu .....1912 Murison.....S Wallace & Co
Trieste .....3405 Trancich.....A L S N Co
Baron Cawdor ...2764...Fullerton
York Castle.....3467 Mac.....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Forbes	2509	Be kett	NF	NF	J Finlay & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hall	27-5	J Finlay & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	30-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E Cilicia	2352	Mallett	Dunkirk	23-5	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Alpine	2285	Sharpland	Dunkirk	23-5	J F & Co
G Duke of York	1956	Toug	Antwerp	27-5	W & A Graham & Co
H Bagdale	1934	Kirby	Antwerp	24-5	J M & Co
K Craigsal	2128	Barnes	Liverpool	7-5	T Morrison & Co
M Craigvar	2874	Edmonds	Amsterdam	22-5	T Morrison & Co
N Etonian	2444	Davies	Antwerp	23-5	T M & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	R S Ports	24-5	B&PS N Co
P Fiesoli	2029	Primrose	Genoa	N F	B and P S N Co.
Q Angus	2320	Walkers	Dunkirk	23-5	P M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Schorfels	3311	Rade	Karachi	31-5 W & A Graham & Co
3	Ivydene	2277	Binks	Dunkirk	21-5 T Morrison & Co
4	Lockley Hall	2310	Mason	Manchester	23-5 Killick Nixon & Co
5	Nairn	3627	Lassen	Dunkirk	27-5 W & A Graham & Co
6	Africa	2555	Seberich	Trieste	1-6 A L S N Co
7	Persia	3779	Clinnath	Kobe	24-5 A L S N Co
8	President	2936	Bremer	Zanzibar	27-5 A Saunders & Co
9	Austria	4891	Bainch	Trieste	26-5 A L S N Co
10&11	Arcadia	3513	Burcham	Shanghai	24-5 P & O Co
13	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	3-6 P and O S N Co
14	Damra	762	Manley	Basrah	25-5 M M & Co
15	Manin	1680	Questa	Venice	Calcutta 23-5 S N Co
16	Benwood	2412	Jackson	Genoa	31-5 T Morrison & Co

Offside M.

Itanre	3362	Bishop	Java	23-5 M M & Co

M W D D

Ula	3426	Sullivan	Rangoon	N F M M & Co

H W F D

Netravati	699	Fakeers	NF	No Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Lowth r Range	Blance	Calcutta, May 10
22	Trieste	Trancich	Trieste, Apr 27
	Heim	Eriksen	Bkok, May 7

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	R I M S Northbrook	Jones	Colombo
	R I M S Hardinge	Lucc	Karachi
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Magician	Harris	Liverpool, &c
	Clan Macnab	Ridgeway	Antwerp, &c

The steamer Cilicia, Mallett for Hamburg etc, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Killerran for Antwerp etc.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf etc.
" President for Zanzibar etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Monrolia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 19th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, left Gibraltar on the evening of the 18th instant and the same Co's steamer Jelunga, left London on the afternoon of the 20th instant and the steamer Borbera left Port Said on the evening of the 20th.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant morning.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at dusk on Saturday, the 20th May at 3 p.m.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Colombo for Penang and Singapore on the 20th instant and the same Co's steamer D Balduino left Aden for Genoa on the 21st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 23rd May.

407. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for competition matches 1, to 6 on Wednesday the 24th and Saturday the 27th instant from 2 to 5 p.m.

408. Meeting.—A General Meeting of the members of the Rifle Club will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, Fort, on Wednesday next, the 24th instant at 6-30 p.m. All members are invited to attend.

409. Extract from Government Resolution General Dept No 2809 dated 9th May 1911 as published for information :—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Second Lieutenant Charles Rowlatt Watkins,
" " Kenneth McIntyre Kemp
" " Robert Ernest Algernon Elliott,

to be Lieutenants to fill existing vacancies, dated 10th April 1911.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of *Dod's Peerage*. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the *Norfolk Peerage* case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13 and 20.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 23rd May, 1911.

MILITARY REMOUNTS.

LOOKING over some remounts from Australia, supplied to the Native Cavalry Regiments, recently a party of officers were discussing their merits and demerits and the concensus of opinion expressed was, that the class of remount being imported into India by shippers from Australia has deteriorated in a very marked manner during the past few years. This opinion is held by those who are in a position to know and to judge from practical experience, and who may be considered to treat the matter fairly. It is worth while to reflect upon the subject and try and arrive at some possible reason for this deterioration. For this purpose it is necessary to consider the history of the Indian horse-market, for the last twenty years. The market then for British and Native Cavalry consisted of country-breds, Arabs and Walers. The British Cavalry being mounted almost exclusively on Australians, and the Native Cavalry absorbing all available Country-breds, and Arabs obtainable were taken at three hundred to three hundred and fifty rupees each. The price paid by Government for British Cavalry remounts had risen steadily from nine hundred to eleven hundred rupees each. It was about this time that Government finding the cost of remounting of British Cavalry was becoming prohibitive, looked around for new markets. Inspector-Generals of Cavalry and others reported that some very good types of Arabs and country-breds were to be found amongst the ranks of the Native Cavalry, and Government acting upon information received, stepped into the established Native Cavalry market, and by offering seven hundred rupees each for the pick of the Arab and country-bred class cut the established market clean away from under the feet of the Native Cavalry. The Australian shippers of the eleven hundred rupee class of remount finding a falling market, were approached by the Commandants of Native Cavalry as to the production of a small class of horse, at from three hundred and fifty to four hundred rupees. The first attempts produced a small, ugly looking, generally vicious horse. In those days it was rare indeed to see an advertisement of an Australian charger in any newspaper in which the advertiser did not deem it necessary to state the horse was "free from waler tricks", so well-known were the habits and reputation of a "Brumby" known.

Australian shippers exported from India many Arab stallions, and after a few years the results were noticeable in the better bred smaller type of horse they imported for Native Cavalry purposes. The Arab and country-bred market thrived under the bigger prices paid by Government and the Australian shippers opened out a new and paying market for themselves with the Native Cavalry. In this market Government did not interfere for many years. The experiences of the Boer War having practically proved the superiority of the small horse over the big, Government have since the war year by year reduced their standard of height and have again quietly entered into competition with the Native Cavalry class of remounts. Shippers now lay aside the pick of the small horses till the Government buyer has been through them and bought such as he may require, at a very enhanced price and Native Cavalry Commandants who must perforce pay a very small price according to the state of their "Chanda" funds have to buy those rejected by the shipper as being unfit for the Government purchaser. The result is again what happened before, when Government stepped into the Arab and country-bred markets established by Native Cavalry and now it is impossible for Native Cavalry to open up any other market. This seems to be an argument in favour of the abolishment of the Sillidar system.

Were it abolished, Sillidar Regiments with Government supplied horses at seven-hundred rupees each, should undoubtedly be better mounted, as they can only afford at present to pay up to four hundred rupees each for remounts. The shipper would undoubtedly benefit, but Government would have to pay the piper. The stud-bred country remount is undoubtedly improving and some very fine horses are obtainable in two or three districts where horse-breeding is encouraged and financially supported by Government, but the local out-put is nothing as compared to annual requirements. So far Indian capital does not seem to have been invested in horse-breeding as a paying business concern. The Arab market is much as it ever was, no great improvement or change in the horse placed on the market being noticeable during the past twenty years. The Australian market has shown many changes in the class of horse supplied. They have varied for military purposes from the huge 16·2 cavalry horse to the 14·2 remount. The Australians lost good customers by the electrification of the tramways. But why should the class of remounts supplied to the Native Cavalry show deterioration during the past few years? Admitted that Government is stepping into the market for small horses, this limits the choice for Native Cavalry, but apparently other causes also exist. From hearsay it appears new markets are opening for the Australian shipper. Japan, Cains, the Dutch Settlements, have been buyers of late, and probably the prices paid are more tempting. With a limited market to buy from, cavalry who have to finance funds as a business proposition find great difficulty in getting their requirements. The shipper with a limited importation knows, he can, to a certainty, clear his shipments, and having no special inducement to import a better class, seems of late to have begun to regard India as a dumping ground for a great deal of rubbish, which rubbish unfortunately for the battering of horse-flesh he is able to get rid of. Were one or two shipments of this class of horse left upon his hands, there is no doubt greater care in selection would be exercised in the future.

PARIS AVIATION ACCIDENT.

IN the long tale of accidents in aviation, none has been so terrible as that which occurred on Sunday at Paris. Not only were the killed and injured spectators persons of great distinction, but the whole occurrence seems to have been surrounded by circumstances of peculiar horror. The aviator had risen—with some difficulty—to but a few feet above the earth. In the meantime the crowds pressing forward, and hardly restrained by the Cuirassiers had hampered him in his efforts to rise. In a final attempt to avoid them his machine makes a too sudden swerve it dashes to the earth and crushes the two ministers beneath it. The crowds rush round the scene, while a few try to drag the senseless figures from the wreckage. Then from beneath the twisted remains of the machine crawls out the aviator, a piteous, ghastly sight—a madman, demented by the awfulness and terror of the affair. This has occurred in France, the country which has been foremost in treating aviation as a spectacular entertainment. Accident after accident has happened, life after life has been lost, warning after warning has been unheeded of the danger not only to the aviator, but to spectators as well. Neither, however, has been sufficient to deter the public from flocking to these events or to induce their organisers to hold them under circumstances which reduce the danger to a minimum. May we hope that the eminence of the sufferers by this event will serve to drive the lesson home that aviatory flights should be treated as scientific experiments only. If a useful purpose is further served by such races as that which was the occasion on Sunday, it should not be impossible to arrange that their start and finish shall take place in wide areas, from which the public can be excluded to a safe distance. The French are essentially emotional, and the peculiar suddenness and horror of this accident will impress upon them vividly the need for precautions. We hope that the impression will now be lasting, and that its effects will not be lost in other countries such as Germany and England, where although greater caution has been used, the lesson is not entirely unheeded.

M. Maurice Barteaux, whose services have thus been lost to the Republic, was 59 years of age, and was in charge of the War Department for the third time during his career. He was Minister of War also in the Combes and Rouvier Cabinets. He was formerly a business man in Paris, and had represented the Seine-et-Oise since 1893. He had a useful career as a politician, having besides his services at the Ministry of War, acted as Vice-President of the Chamber and presided over several Budget committees. He was best remembered however, for the dramatic manner, in which he resigned his former office—publicly during a sitting of the Chamber as a protest against a speech made by his chief, M. Rouvier, which was not in accordance with his Socialistic ideas. M. Monis, who has been so seriously injured, became Prime Minister of France only a few months ago. He has been both a successful barrister and a vine-grower in a considerable way of business. He represented the Gironde division in the Chamber for four years and afterwards in 1891 was elected to the Senate. There, in 1895, he became the leader of the Opposition, which brought about the downfall of the Bourgeois Cabinet. In the ministry of M. Waldeck Rousseau he held the office of Minister of Justice, and has since been Vice-President of the Senate.

MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN COOK.

THE statue that is at last to be erected to Captain Cook is long overdue. The intrepid navigator who shed so much renown on England died in 1779, and it reflects little credit on us that during the century and a third we should have done nothing substantial to commemorate this great national hero. Nathaniel Dance, a noted artist of the Georgian era, who has preserved on his canvas the features of several other heroes, notably Clive, painted Cook's portrait for the wealthy President of the Royal Society, of which, by the way, Cook was a Fellow. Sir Joseph Banks, and after the latter's death in 1820, his executors presented the portrait to the Painted Hall of Greenwich where it now hangs. Even the National Gallery, we believe, possesses no portrait of this truly national hero who, in the words of Walter Besant, did for geography and seamanship more in his voyages than any other man who ever lived since Columbus. Of bust or statue in marble or metal we are not surprised that there should be none. Cook fell far off in the Pacific on the Island of Hawaii, which he had discovered and so could not receive the honours of a public burial in Westminster Abbey, even if the nation were disposed, which we doubt much, to accord him such honour. But there is no sufficient memorial of him erected subsequently in the Abbey or elsewhere. Nearly a century after his death some of his fellow-countrymen erected in November 1874 an obelisk of considerable height to his memory in the immediate neigbourhood of the spot where he fell in Hawaii, the ground on which it was built being given to the British by the Queen of the Island which was then independent. But a few months ago it was reported that this memorial had fallen into decay and that the spot is overrun with weeds. Formerly, a ship used to be sent every year to keep the stones in good order, but this practice has been given up. The British Admiralty could easily give orders to any warship visiting Hawaii,—which since 1894 has been annexed by the United States—to land a boat's crew who could repair the monument easily. But our Admiralty, it is said, do not appear now to be aware even of the existence of this monument. There is another obelisk to the memory of the great navigator near his birthplace on the Cleveland hills, but it is an altogether unworthy memorial. We hope now that the nation has awakened to a sense of its responsibility towards the memory of this great worthy, that the obelisk on far off Hawaii in the Pacific may also be kept in proper order. Of course, men like Cook need no memorial, as Sir John Laughton well says: "Cook's best and truest memorial is the map of the Pacific." Still it is pleasant to see that Cook's memory is to be worthily honoured by a statue in London by the leading artist of the day, Sir Thomas Brock, who has already executed a number of monuments of great men. This city too may boast of possessing excellent specimens of his art, as the statues of Sir Richard Temple and Sorabji Bengali are the products of the Royal Academician's chisel. Sir Thomas is well on in years, being 64, but he well continues the traditions of the former English masters of sculpture, Chantrey and Bacon, Boehen and Foley, of the last of whom he was a pupil. Of the skill of Foley, too, a truly great sculptor, we have some exquisite specimens in the statues of Lord Elphinstone and Sir Bartle Frere in the own Hall.

AMERICAN POLICE METHODS.

ALTHOUGH most new schemes for the more humane treatment of criminals come from America, it appears there is still much to learn in that country and much to reform. A case illustrating this statement reaches us from New York. According to a correspondent there, one F. W. Gerbrisk of Denver, Colorado, after undergoing nearly eight years of a forty years' prison sentence for a crime to which he confessed while under the influence of drugs, is now expecting a State pardon and early release. Gerbrisk, it appears, was sentenced to forty years' imprisonment in 1903 for a particularly dastardly railway outrage which resulted in the destruction of two heavily laden trains. He was arrested some time after the outrage and made a confession, which he now alleges was partly influenced by the application of the police "third degree" methods and partly by his nerve-shattered state from over-indulgence in drugs and opiates. The prison doctor noticed when he entered the Denver Penitentiary that Gerbrisk was addicted to the use of morphia, and set himself to cure the man. The medical treatment, regular food and healthy prison life have effected the cure, and Gerbrisk has now been completely restored to health. As he recovered possession of his faculties he pondered over his imprisonment and its cause, and was much surprised when he learned that he had confessed to train-wrecking. He has since been able to prove that at the time of the outrage he was living in Michigan, many hundreds of miles from the scene of the wreck. He presumes that while under the influence of morphia he overheard someone talking about the outrage, and the idea of confessing to complicity became fixed upon his diseased mind. But the "police methods of the third degree" remain unexplained; so also the fact that the police surgeon did not discover evidences of the morphia habit before the man was put on his trial.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Viceroy and Lady Hardinge who were spending the week-end at Mashobra have returned to Simla.

THE R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," Commander C. M. Luck, sailed yesterday for Karachi.

THE R. I. M. S. "Northbrook," Commander B. H. Jones, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with the 4th Rajputs.

IT is practically settled that the General Excise Laboratory, which has been carrying on useful work at Kasauli, will be removed to Calcutta, in a modified form and converted into a central liquor testing station with an expert staff, for which the necessary sanction is being obtained.

THE opinions of the local Governments and public bodies on the Bill to amend the Co-operative Credit Societies Act may be expected to reach Simla, by the beginning of next month, and it is intended to appoint a select committee, which will, however, meet in Calcutta. The Council will thus be enabled to pass this measure next cold weather.

THE Mary's of British Guiana, most of them black women, have subscribed over £50 as their contribution to the Empire fund for a Coronation gift to Queen Mary. The subscriptions came from all over the Colony, and number over 1,000.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE REFERANDA.

Commenwealth Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, MAY 9.

THE final returns in connection with the Federal referenda, taken on April 26, will not be available until Tuesday next, as a few papers—principally absent votes—have still to be counted. The figures published below, however, are sufficiently conclusive.

State.	Legislative Powers. Yes.	No.	Monopolies. Yes.	No.
N. S. Wales ...	130061	228903	129377	225478
Victoria ...	167879	255219	168279	264422
Queensland ...	60339	82390	61254	81569
South Aus. ...	48991	78772	49567	75598
West Aus. ...	32823	26557	32865	26834
Tasmania ...	23802	31504	23384	31139
Totals ...	513031	736542	514270	271340
Majorities ...	280161		271340	

The position of the Commonwealth as the result of the rejection of the referenda was referred to by the Acting Prime Minister on Tuesday. He said the position of the Commonwealth had not been altered and it was still powerless to legislate upon those matters of industrial power, trusts and combines, New Protection and shipping, with which it was created to deal. He could not see any reason why the proposals should not be resubmitted at the elections in 1913. Further, he did not see any reason for altering the form of the questions, but at any rate, the same scope of power asked for at the late referenda must be granted to enable the Commonwealth to perform the functions for which it had been created. The idea of Mr. Holman, the Attorney-General in New South Wales, that a radical amendment of the Constitution could be enforced by some Act of the States was a misconception of the relative positions of the Commonwealth and State. The Commonwealth could not legislate either by permission, sufferance, or under the censorship of the State. What was done by the Commonwealth must not be subject to the censure of anyone but the people of Australia.

PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

In order to counteract the coercion and unfriendliness that have of late been manifested in unionism, invitations were issued by Mr. W. H. Judkins, the Rev. A. R. Edgar, and Mr. J. T. Packer to a number of prominent employers and employes to meet and discuss the question of the formation of an organisation which should endeavor to bring a spirit of fraternalism into industrial life. A good number of both sides attended, and most of those present gave expression to their desire that suspicion should be removed from the industrial arena, and that the conditions might be such that mutual trust should be developed. It was decided that those present should form themselves into a committee under the auspices of the Social Reform Bureau, with other prominent gentlemen added, to foster a spirit of brotherhood in industry, to create an atmosphere of friendliness, and to combat coercion on either side. At a second meeting it was agreed to adopt as a basis of operations a declaration which recognised :—

1. The urgent need of the cultivation of friendly relations between employer and employe.

2. The right of employes to seek to accomplish just desires by peaceable and brotherly means.

3. That the systems of employment depends alike upon the fidelity of the employe and upon the enterprise of the employer.

4. That in the interests of the community the avenues of employment should be increased as greatly as possibly by workers seeking industrial harmony, thus giving private enterprise courage to extend also, that employes should be encouraged to become employers so that the area of employment should be thereby extended.

5. That employers should make the wages and conditions of work as best that are possible.

6. That employes should give the best individual returns that are possible.

7. That to promote the best welfare of the community, local and social improvement, as well as industrial, should be the aim of the workers.

8. That the right of the employers be recognised to employ whom they choose (within just lines.)

9. That compulsory unionism is unjust, and should be opposed, and that the bitter enmity engendered by it should be discouraged.

10. That steps should be taken to perfect the machinery by which industrial troubles may be settled.

11. That strikes and lockouts are alike anti-social and unbrotherly, and should be opposed.

12. That the principles of brotherhood should be upheld, and that all relations of employers and employes should on both sides be undertaken in a spirit of amity.

13. That this platform is above party politics, being of such a character that men of every shade of political belief may subscribe to it.

14. That we seek to settle industrial disputes in a spirit of brotherhood.

During the discussion the opinion was expressed that now the referenda question was settled the time was ripe for the creation of such an organisation. It was decided to take active steps to bring the question before the public by means of public meetings and literature.

"TO SMARTEN UP THE HUMAN RACE."

Thomas Moore, 6 ft. high and 16st. in weight, called on Mr. Alfred Deakin on Monday and with restless grey eyes drew forth a table knife and stuck it in a piece of board. Mr. Deakin's heart then returned to its normal place, and he wiped his brow with his handkerchief. Moore is an inventor, who has spent years and years in pondering over the riddle of the universe, and he claims to have discovered it. He calls his discovery "The secret of live strain; counteracted motion; otherwise the harmony of the human race." He has placed the outcome of his thought before Mr. Deakin, and has demonstrated his principles by means of a table knife stuck in a small piece of board. By flicking the handle of the knife he made the blade spring backwards and forwards. "There," exclaimed the inventor to Mr. Deakin, "there is the basis of all motion. All that we do, all that we say, depends upon the impulse of that piece of steel. The movements of your tongue, your ability to talk so well and so much, is unconsciously derived by you from the underlying principle of my discovery. The knowledge of this power will enable you to do what you like and to rise to what heights you like. This is going to smarten up the human race, and already you may notice people are throwing out their chests and walking upright. You might think this is the result of the referendum, but it isn't. At the same time the outcome of the referendum is the result of liberating my discovery. Everyone in future will be born an artist or singer or pugilist, just whatever he will be best fitted for, but excellence will be paramount in every human being, that is all new ones. Now I have divulged the secret I desire your assistance to apply my principles to the betterment of humanity. Mr. Deakin urged Moore to write a book on the subject and the inventor, having gathered up the table knife and board, which had fallen on the floor, thanked him and withdrew.

DESIGNING A CAPITAL.

The Department of Home Affairs on the 1st May, issued another chapter of conditions of the competition for a design of the Federal capital at Canberra. This chapter is headed "Requirements," and it states that the city will be primarily an official and social centre of Australia, and the special consideration of designers must be given to the allocation of appropriate areas suitably situated, and embracing sites for the following.—Houses of Parliament (these should be so placed as to become a dominating feature of the city. The building will probably have a frontage of 600 ft., and a depth of 200 ft.). Residence of Governor-General, residence of Prime Minister, public offices, court of justice, places of public worship; Mint, National Art Gallery and Library, State House, Printing Office, Government factories, University Technical Colleges, City Hall, General Post-Office, Museum, Central Railway-station, railway marshalling yards, military barracks, Criminal and Police Courts, gaol, hospitals, National Theatre, Central Power-station, gasworks, markets, stadium, parks and gardens. The statement adds:—"The occasion for the design of the Federal capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia is unique in recent times, and it is expected that competitors will embody in their designs all the recent developments in the science of town-planning. The conference held under the auspices of the Royal Institute of British Architects in October last, at which many authorities on the subject of town-planning were present, must have a marked influence upon the city design from utilitarian, architectural, scientific and artistic standpoints."

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The relation of Australia to the subject of national defence formed the theme of the president of the South Australian Chamber of Commerce (Mr. E. W. van Senden) in his annual address to the Chamber on April 28. The speaker dealt with the matter from the view-point of commerce—the protection of oversea transports and the maintenance of trade relationships and the open door, but his remarks were none the less interesting on that account. Hitherto the defence of the Empire has been left almost solely to the Home Government, and the British taxpayer has had to bear the full burden of a hugely-augmented naval and military expenditure. The Naval Estimates for last year totalled £40,600,000, or equal to 17-10 per head of the total population of Great Britain and Ireland, while the aggregate expenditure on defence, naval and military, for 1909-10 reached the stupendous figure of £63,266,800, or 28 per head of population. That so large a sum should have to be spent in this enlightened age in protecting the interests and welfare of a single country is surely a reflection on our vaunted progress; but so long as the principle of an appeal to arms remains the chief arbiter in the settlement of international disputes so long will each country have to stand prepared. For years the public of the British Isles have borne their burden uncomplainingly, but there are signs now that it is proving too great. As Mr. van Senden put it, when one considers the pace at which wealth and population have increased in Europe as compared with Great Britain, and how enormous has been the activity of Germany in naval construction, one is forced to realise how the struggle has reacted on the British, and to the conclusion that the oversea Dominions, long fostered by the mother country, must, now that they had grown to manhood, accept the responsibility of taking their share in the defence of the Empire, and make some sacrifice in the matter of contributing to the cost. But for the strength of the British navy and the vigilance with which Government would be powerless to enforce the policy of a "White" Australia and in danger of being overrun by yellow Eastern hordes. Now, however, the Dominions are coming to the help of the mother country and contributing right heartily their proportion of the cost of a scheme of Imperial defence. Canada took the first move, and the Commonwealth and New Zealand have come close behind. With the land defence scheme of the Commonwealth, the public is already fully acquainted. The proposals for an Australian navy are based upon the findings of a report prepared for the Commonwealth Government by Admiral Henderson, who came out as their accredited adviser, and provide for an estimated expenditure of £3,695,000 in building and equipping the first vessels of a squadron. In this way the dependencies of the Empire are showing to the world their ability to take care of themselves and to stand shoulder to shoulder with the mother country in defence of Imperial rights. That the Imperial Conference, which meets in London this month, may be able to devise some scheme for knitting still closer together the component parts of the Empire is the loyal wish of all true lovers of their country.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Naval orders were published on Thursday dealing principally with the naval reserve duties of the Director for the enrolments of Cadets. The Commonwealth Naval Reserve will be divided into junior and senior cadets and adults. The senior cadets now serving who reach the age of 18 years in 1911 may, if suitable, be entered into the Naval Reserve, "C" being the section to which the Naval Militia is transferred. The trainers under the naval training scheme will be known as the naval reserve which will be subdivided into junior and senior cadets and adults. Senior cadets on reaching the age of 18 in 1912 and any subsequent year will be advanced to the adult section of the Naval Reserve. The training of adults in the Naval Reserve will commence on July 1, 1912, and the training of the senior cadets in the Naval Reserve in July 1911. The following shows the minimum number of cadets to be enrolled at the various centres by the Military Area Officer, in consultation with the naval officers :—Thursday Island, 25; Cairns, 25; Townsville, 25; Rockhampton, 50; Bundaberg, 25; Maryborough, 25; Brisbane, 300; Newcastle, 200; Sydney, 800; Melbourne, 800; Port Fairy, 50; Portland, 50; Hobart, 100; Launceston, 100; Adelaide, 300; Albany, 50; Fremantle, 300; total, 3,255.

The administration and instruction will be carried out by a special staff of officers and petty officers organised by the Director of the Navy, in Brisbane for the Queensland centres; in Sydney for the New South Wales centres; in Melbourne for Victorian centres; in Hobart for Tasmanian centres; in Port Adelaide for South Australian centres; and in Fremantle for Western Australian centres. Before July 1 next a District Naval Officer will be appointed to each district. The term "Naval Commandant" will then cease to exist. A commissioned or warrant officer will be appointed to each sub-district. The Protector and Gayundah will be employed as seagoing training ships, under orders of the Director of Naval Reserve. Captain Tickell has been appointed naval representative on the War Railway Council.

The defence authorities' expectations in regard to the number of lads in Australia fit for service have been realised. Of 152,333 lads between 14 and and 18 years of age registered for training in the Commonwealth, 82,900 have been medically examined and 77,800 found to be fit for service, the percentage being 93'8. Temporary exemptions from training have been given to 27,800 including about 5,000 who were found to be medically unfit. The remainder were granted exemption mostly on account of the distance they reside from registered training areas. There are still 46,631 to be medically examined in Victoria the number registered was 46,762 and of 30

PARIS AVIATION ACCIDENT.

M. MONIS' LIFE SAVED BY HIS SON.

Accident Mainly Due to the Crowd.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 21.

In accordance with the wishes of M. Monis, orders were given that the Paris-Madrid race should not be interrupted.

M. Berteaux will be accorded a national funeral. The War Office has, for the time being, been entrusted to M. Cruppi, the Foreign Minister.

M. Monis is proceeding as satisfactorily as can be expected. A bruise in the region of the liver alone seems somewhat serious.

When M. Monis' son, Antoine, saw the aeroplane speeding towards the official party, he pushed his father down on to the ground, thus probably, saving his life. A projecting part of the aeroplane struck M. Antoine lightly.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Paris aviation accident was mainly due to the crowd invading the course and to the movements of the Cuirassiers, who were driving the people back. The Ministers, themselves, had left the grand stand, and were promenading on the course to get a better view of the starters. Five of the latter had already left.

M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, was getting anxious at the way in which the course was becoming obstructed, and had just been urging the Ministers to return to the grand-stand. Seeing the aviator swooping down, the party scattered and ran.

M. Berteaux' death was instantaneous. His right arm was severed from his body, and hurled some distance.

M. Monis bore his injuries in a most courageous manner. After his leg had been set and his face stitched, he signed urgent documents and despatched telegrams.

King George and most of the heads of States have telegraphed expressing their sympathy with the French Government at the aviation tragedy.

LATER.

M. Monis is progressing satisfactorily. No complications have occurred.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

General Madero's Farewell to the Army.

LONDON, MAY 21.

General Madero bade farewell to the Army last Thursday, saying that he was going to Mexico City to modernise the Government and build up a new Mexico.

The northern rebels are dispersing.

THE MOROCCAN REVOLT.

French Forces Continually Harassed.

PARIS, MAY 22.

The French forces are being continually harassed, both on the Algerian frontier and in Western Morocco.

An official despatch gives details of a fight at El Alwana, on the 15th instant. The French losses were a Captain and 27 men killed, and a Lieutenant and six men wounded.

EAST CORK ELECTION PETITION.

Captain Donelan Unseated.

LONDON, MAY 22.

As a result of East Cork petition, Captain Donelan, the Redmondite member, has been unseated.

ISSUE OF LOANS IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The following loans were issued in London, today :—Norwegian, £2,20,000, interest 4 per cent. at 100 3-4; and Helsingfors, £1,000,000, interest, 4 1-2 per cent. at 97.

There are also six commercial issues, totalling £5,410,000.

THE HU-KUANG LOAN.

PEKING, MAY 22.

The price of the Hu-Kuang Loan is 95.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" left for Bombay at 8 p. m. with the English mails of the 12th instant, and the s.s. "Marmora" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

NEW NAVY AIRSHIP.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A Navy airship, was successfully launched to-day.

[Details of the first British Navy airship are ;—The vessel is said to be 571 feet long and nearly 60 feet in diameter. The framework is of Duralumin, an alloy as hard as steel and only half the weight. The airship is covered with specially hardened silk which is said to be bullet proof and to throw of heat rays, the silver shade of which renders the ship practically invisible in the sky. The gasbag is on the water-tight compartment principle. The vessel will carry a crew of twenty.]

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Its Future Development.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

Commenting on to-morrow's opening of the Imperial Conference, the *Daily Chronicle* says that the Conference has expanded rapidly in authority, and no one can forecast its future development. It is, however, certain, the paper adds, that as time goes on, it will play a greater part in Imperial affairs.

LATER.

The King welcomed the Colonial Premiers at Buckingham Palace, to-day, and entertained them to luncheon.

[Afterwards, an informal meeting of the delegates took place at the Colonial Office, to arrive at a decision regarding the masses of invitations to various functions which have been received. The delegates attend the dinner given by Mr. Asquith at Downing Street, to-night, and afterwards the reception at the Foreign Office.]

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TEAM.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Maharajah of Patiala, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal and the Indian cricketers arrived in London yesterday evening.

Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Dunlop Smith met the Maharajah of Patiala at Dover and accompanied him to London.

A gathering of Indians welcomed the team at Charing Cross.

The Maharajah of Bikanir will arrive in London, this afternoon.

The name of the young Notts professional, who scored 189 against Sussex, on Saturday, is Alletson, and not Allebon as originally cabled.

IS CROSSING THE "KALA PANI" AGAINST CASTE ?

Interesting Suit for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MAY 22.

A civil suit of considerable interest is being heard in the Court of Mr. Sirish Chandra Basu, Subordinate Judge of Benares, in which one Govind Dass, a well-known Hindu citizen of Benares, claims Rs. 11,000 as damages from one Bishambhar Das Chaudhari for alleged defamation, and maliciously bringing him into contempt by the excommunication of the plaintiff from the Agarwalla (Bania) community for having dined with one Lakhmi Chand who returned from England last year. There are over 100 witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff and in the list appears many notable names. Of these Raja Madholal, C.I.E., and Babu Motichand of Ajmatgarh have already been examined, while the Hon'ble Lala Ramanuja Dial of Meerut, Rai Baijnath Sahib of Agra, the Hon'ble Lala Sultan Singh of Punjab, and Messrs. Gowrishanker and Baijnathdas, Sub-Judges, are to be examined on Commission. Many orthodox Pandits appear as withnesses on both sides.

The Sub-Judge Mr. Sirish Chandra Basu, is himself a great is the Sanskrit scholar, rare in these provinces and the author of several works on the interpretation of the philosophy of the Hindoo religion. The case has created a sensation in the orthodox Hindoo community in general and the Agarwalla community in particular and the Court-rooms are quite full on each day of the hearing. Hindu social reformers are watching the case with considerable interest, for the decision of the Court will have a very important bearing on the question of sea-voyage.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Kawam Brothers Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 22.

The *Civil and Military Gazette's* Shiraz correspondent writes on the 30th April.—Nizame Sultaneh has by a ruse put the two Kawami brothers in chains. The latter was responsible for the disturbed state of the north road and the news of their arrest was received with great rejoicing. The people as well as the Teheran Mejlis are in favour of the execution of the brothers, but the Mejlis overawed by the Bakhtiari party which is said to have threatened to sack Tehran if the Kawamis are killed. So far nothing has been done,

DEATH OF MR. NEISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 22.

The death took place here of Mr. Neison, Chartered Accountant of Lahore, from enteric fever yesterday afternoon. Mr. Neison originally belonged to the firm of Messrs. Meugens, King and Simpson, but latterly started a separate concern. The funeral took place this morning at the Lahore cemetery. Mr. Neison came to Lahore in 1906 and under his control the business largely developed. He was only 37 years old.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT HARE HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

A serious riding accident occurred to Col. G. Giffard, V.M.D., on Saturday last while taking part in the hare hunt. He was thrown from his horse and broke his collar bone. The fall was due to his horse putting its foot into a hole near the polo ground at Government House, Guindy. He was quickly attended to and is reported to be doing well. The hunt was won by Mrs. Riach, but she has sportingly offered the cup for competition again owing to the accident to Col. Giffard.

THREE thousand Scottish emigrants left for Canada, on May 6.

THE "Shipping Gazette" states:—"Inquiries are being made at Liverpool, for six steamers of from 7,000 tons to 8,000 tons (dead weight) to run on time charters between Montreal and Australia. When the new service comes into operation, a good share of the traffic now going *via* New York can, doubtless, be profitably dealt with through Montreal."

FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

Sharp Fighting with Hathi Khel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Reports have been received from Bannu of a sharp encounter with Hathi Khel outlaws which resulted in the capture of a notorious outlaw and his gang. They attacked a tumtum on the 17th instant and before they could cross the border the Deputy Commissioner with troops started on the evening of the 18th to try to intercept them. The troops under the command of Brigadier-General O'Donnell, Commanding Bannu Brigade, reached the Hathi Khel village on the morning of the following day and firing ensued in which a Hathe Khel shot a cavalry horse, but was himself shot and carried away by companions. Three hundred heads of cattle belonging to Bai, the outlaw, and his associates are seized and several bhusa stocks are destroyed. The forces then proceeded to Gumati near which the rear guard under General O'Donnell was for several hours under strong and continuous fire from the heights above, but suffered no casualties. About three miles from Gumatti in the tribal territory the fire opened on the main body from two opposite sides. Four men of the Infantry were wounded, but not severely as well as three cavalry horses. Two Umdazai wazirs who were firing on the troops from a cave were killed and their rifles were taken. Major Cook, 24th Punjabis, was slightly wounded in his foot. Thereafter the troops destroyed Bhusa stocks and thatched houses, inflicting heavy damage.

[The troops returned to Bannu about midnight after 24 hours' continuous marching. At the Hathi Khel, Bai the notorious outlaw and his five companions were captured and Bai's brother Hapi, is also in custody and is suspected of being concerned in the attack on the tum-tum on 17th May.]

KULNA MUSSALMAN RIOTS.

Twenty-two Men Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

In the Namasudra Mussalman riots in Khulna twenty-two Mahomedans were arrested. The disturbed villages are guarded by armed police and a European Superintendent.

COTTON EXPORT FROM TUTICORIN.

High Prices and Large Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, MAY 22.

From a statement issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, I gather that the cotton crop for the past year was a large one and was disposed of at prices unheard of since the American war. Tuticorin kept ahead of the minor ports in the Madras Presidency, its export trade for 1910 has been been the largest on record. The total seaborne traffic of Tuticorin during that year represents fully 16 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency, having increased from 26,640 lakhs in 1899-90 to Rs. 69,505 lakhs in 1910, a rise of 15·3 per cent., the figures of which the mercantile community have every reason to be proud. The gross amount of duty collected at Tuticorin Port during the year is Rs. 4,72,921, the total amount of port dues is 843, the number of passengers embarked is 12,645, arrived is 1,14,375 and the total value of export and import is Rs. 6,90,69,755.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DACCA, MAY 22.

In the Dacca Conspiracy case before the Sessions Judge, Mr. C.R. Das, to-day, Counsel for the defence, began his address. After explaining the duties of the Judge and the assessors, the counsel refuted the attack made on Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee for favourably reviewing the book "Sikar Balidan" or the sacrifice of Sikhs by Miss Mitter. Mr. Das characterised the attack made by the Crown on Mr. P. Mitter, Barrister, as ungenerous and that on Bepin Chandra Pal as uncalled for. Counsel next referred to Samities and their members and had not concluded when the Court rose.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KHARAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The Assistant Traffic Superintendent at Kharagpur reports as follows :—Whilst the 31-down Purulia passenger was entering Kharagpur station, a bogie third-class carriage grazed the brake van of a goods train standing in the yard foul of the crossing. This resulted in slight injuries to the third-class passengers. One, Charu Chandra Ghose of Saloogarbetta, sustained a fracture of his left leg.

CYCLONE AT DINAJPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

A cyclonic storm of unusual violence passed over Dinajpore, Eastern Bengal, on Saturday night causing damage to life and property. Many people have been rendered homeless and two deaths are reported.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Jullundur-Hoshiarpore line as an integral part of the North-Western Railway. No Budget provision was made for the line, but provision will be made to put this branch in hand.

A FRENCHWOMAN named Thirion, a teacher of French, has been arrested at Cologne on suspicion of having obtained a mobilisation plan from Wesel.

IT is understood that the committee appointed by Mr. Balfour, to consider, and report upon the organisation of the Unionist Party have concluded the first part of their inquiry and have presented an interim report to Mr. Balfour, in which they have made far-reaching proposals and recommendations. It is believed that the committee have every expectation of bringing their labours to a successful conclusion early in June.

MATHERAN NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN MAY, 21.

Matheran has now filled up with visitors, and though the middle of the day is somewhat sultry, cool and fresh mornings and evenings allow the numerous visitors to enjoy the walks and rides.

Under the supervision of Dr. Pavri work on the new Parsee Gymkhana is progressing. It is believed that the tennis and badminton courts will be in use during the next October season. The Gymkhana buildings, to judge from the plans, will be a magnificent structure and thanks to the liberality of Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett, there will be no difficulty about funds. Within a year the Parsees will be in possession of a very fine place for recreation, which ought very greatly to increase the attractions of this hill station for this community.

On Friday, Mrs. Gordon Tucker gave a fancy dress children's party, which was as much enjoyed by the "grown ups," who came to watch, as by the little guests themselves. The following were some of the costumes :—

Helen and Teddie Jackson	Clowns.
Jack Palmer	French Chef.
Joan Simcox	Red Riding Hood.
Joan Orr	Red Riding Hood.
Freda Orr	Milkmaid.
Phyllis Barlee	Kate Greenaway.
Joyce Walker	Folly.
Eric Tucker	A Pixie.
Cecil Roper	Kate Greenaway.
Nigel Roper	Pierrot.
Alick Bonner	Pierrot.
Maisie Jenkins	Pierrette.
Alick Tarr	Pierrot.
Dickie Leftwich	A Rajah.
Ruth Aston	Little Miss Muffet.
Harry Aston	Kate Greenaway.

At the conclusion a very pretty group was taken by the local photographer, Mr. Japheth.

On Saturday, one Gopalji Vanmalli of Bombay, was charged before the Superintendent with a series of thefts from visitors in the Royal Hindu Hotel. The evidence of several complainants showed that the accused had remained in his room during the dinner hour, when all the guests were away from their rooms ; had visited several of the hotel rooms and abstracted from the pockets of the visitors' coats which he found hanging there, currency notes and other valuables. The missing notes and a railway ticket belonging to one of the visitors, the numbers of which were known, were found in his trunk. After hearing the evidence of the complainants and the hotel manager, the Superintendent sentenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

No Quadrangular Contest.

DATES FOR THE TRIANGULAR EVENT.

A meeting of the representatives of the different local Gymkhanas was held last night at the Bombay Gymkhana pavilion to consider the application of the Islam Gymkhana to admit Mahomedan cricketers to the annual cricket tournament held in Bombay, thus converting that international triangular contest into a quadrangular one. Mr. E. L. Sale presided, and the following gentlemen were also present : Mr. G. C. Phillips, cricket secretary, Bombay Gymkhana ; Mr. G. C. Stileman ; Mr. J. S. Milne ; Mr. D. B. Lam, Secretary, Parsi Gymkhana ; Mr. H. C. Naik, and Mr. C. V. Mehta.

After some discussion, the further consideration of the application was postponed till next year. There would thus be no quadrangular contest this year.

The following dates were then fixed for the matches in the triangular contest :—

21st, 22nd and 23rd September : Parsis vs Hindus.

25th, 26th and 27th September : The Presidency vs. the winners of the first match.

The following dates have been fixed for the Poona match between the Presidency and the Parsis : 14th, 15th and 16th September.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Colonel Nanton, R. E., officiates in command of the Jullundur Brigade, vice Major General Powell, officiating in command of the Lahore Division.

Lieut. E. D. Dallas-Smith, 27th Punjabis, is selected for employment in the Assam Military Police.

Major H. J. Bartholomew, D. S. O., Worcestershire Regiment, has been selected to succeed Major A. H. Birdges, 116th Mahrattas, as commandant of the School of Musketry in July next.

Major-General J. L. Keir, C. B., Commanding the Allahabad Brigade, has been granted two months and 25 days' leave.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India the Government of India have decided that the appointment to the post of Divisional Commanding Royal Engineer shall be made by selection only and that the tenure of the appointment shall be three years, extensible to five years reckoned from the date of the first permanent appointment as Divisional Commanding Royal Engineer.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by Major-General J. B. Woon, C. B., Commanding the Southern Army, from Head-Quarters, at Ootacamund on May 16 :—

10th Jats.—Major H.E. Lowis, 2nd-in-Command, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel, A Pressy permitted to retire.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—Major K. J. G. Dunolly, Double Company Commander, 6th Jat Light Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. E. Lowis transferred to the 10th Jats.

Staff.—Captain F. S. Bowring, 22nd Punjabis, to be unpaid Attache at Southern Army Head-Quarters.

Staff.—Captain L. H. R. Ames, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to officiate as Garrison Quarter Master, Fort St. George, vice Captain B.C. Kauntze, granted combined leave.

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).—Major G. Thomas, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem and to remain seconded, and Major J. F. Bennett, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem; vice Major W. B. James on special duty in connection with the Coronation Durbar.

38th King George's Own Central India Horse.—Major S. A. Cooke, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Major J. C. D. Pinney transferred to the temporory half-pay list.

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.—Captain F. E. G. Talbot, Double Company Commander pro tem. is confirmed in that appointment and to remain seconded ; Captain A. W. McRae, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem; vice Major F. A. Jacques transferred.

29th Punjabis.—Major F. A. Jacques, Double Company Commander, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs to be attached as 2nd-in-Command pro tem. vice Major J. S. Kemball seconded.

107th Pioneers.—Major H. P. Keelan, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in an existing vacancy.

125th Napier's Rifles.—Major A. P. D. C. Stuart, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain L. G. B. Harrison, Double Company Commander pro tem, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel A. H. Dennys, granted leave or until further orders.

THE International Bureau of Telegragh Societies in Berlin, has issued some interesting statistics dealing with the growth of wireless telegraphy. From these it appears that at the beginning of this year, there were 1,217 wireless stations in existence, of which 462 were established during the year 1910. Great Britain heads the list with a total of 450, Germany follows with 224, and France has 167.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The Insurance Scheme.

London, May 7.

Speaking to a newspaper representative yesterday, with regard to the Bill providing for national insurance against sickness and unemployment, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George) said that 30 per cent. of the pauperism in the United Kingdom was due to sickness. Hence, if a patient could be prevented from becoming a chronic invalid and could thus be rescued from the grip of the Poor Law, the present cost of pauperism could be largely diverted and the money saved could be more effectively utilised.

The Bill affects 270,000 domestic servants in London, and of these 250,000 are women. Women workers who marry insured men will be allowed to rejoin the national insurance scheme upon widowhood. Men who rise to a salary of over £3 a week will be permitted to remain members of the scheme provided they pay the employers' contribution of 3d. per week in addition to their own contribution of 4d.

The officials of the Harland and Wolff Shipbuilding Company state that the scheme will cost their firm £12,500 a year and that in consequence wages must be reduced or the firm's prices for work must be increased.

The "Spectator" fears that the scheme is likely to stimulate malingering with regard to sickness and unemployment.

Mr. F. Snowden, P.M. (Labour), speaking at Blackburn to-day, said that the workers' contribution under the Bill was proportionately too high, and that the maintenance allowed to women was too small. He suggested the dropping of the unemployment section of the scheme for this year.

Moroccan Insurrection.

Tangier, May 8.

The Berbers at Mequinez have proclaimed Mulai Elzin Sultan, and he has written to a friend stating that he has accepted that throne only because if he did not Mequinez would be sacked. Mulai Elzin, who is 23 years of age, was recently a State prisoner. He is not a fanatic, and he is said to like Europeans. The Viziers he has appointed are all men of moderate views and good standing.

At the request of the Sultan for the speedy arrival of a relief column, General Brulard, with a force of French colonial troops, is preparing to march to Fez. He will, however, have to wait for horses and mules from Algeria and elsewhere. Ambulance and other rearward services will be despatched as transport facilities allow after the troops have set out. General Monier has given orders for the safeguarding of General Brulard's communications. The bulk of General Monier's force of 22,000 men will be held in readiness at the principal base in the Shawai country, and General Toutie, with 9,000 men, will hold all the fords on the march.

Paris, May 8.

It is officially stated that the Franco-Spanish exchange of views with regard to Morocco has been consistently cordial. The "Matin" states :—"Germany is aware through the friendly Powers that France's efforts in Morocco are solely directed to the safety of the Europeans and to the strengthening of the Sultan's authority. With a view of allaying mistrust, and after suggesting that French, German, and Spanish troops should guard the Legations at Fez, France arranged that her troops should withdraw three days after their arrival at Fez, leaving only 100 men behind."

London, May 8.

Moroccan messages received in London, Paris and Berlin are very contradictory, but there is a concensus of opinion that Sultan Mulai Hafid will be safe unless the disaffection spreads to his supporters in Fez. Some of the tribes near Rabat have joined his reinforcements, which are proceeding to Fez. The Sultan's troops in the capital made sorties against the rebels on April 26 and April 29, but they met with reverse on each occasion. Government soldiers have been sent to Mequinez.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that all the tribes have proclaimed a holy war. It is reported that Mequinez and Fez are favourable to the rebels, and that they refuse to help Mulai Hafid. Food in the capital is dear, and the natives there are insolent.

Dr. Mawson's Expedition.

London, May 8.

Sir. Ernest Shackleton, in a letter published in to the "Daily Mail," makes a warm appeal for £12,000 to enable Dr. Mawson to purchase a ship in time to start on his Antarctic expedition in June. He eulogises Dr. Mawson and declares that Australia has done much, financially and scientifically, for Antarctic exploration. The "Daily Mail," in endorsing the appeal, remarks that one good turn deserves another.

German Antarctic Expedition.

Berlin, May 8.

The ship "Deutschland," with Lieutenant Filchner and the other members of the German Antarctic Expedition on board, sailed from Bremerhaven for Buenos Ayres yesterday.

The Houndsditch Murders.

London, May 7.

The trial of the four Russians arrested in connection with the Houndsditch murders was continued at the Old Bailey yesterday.

The police witnesses, under cross-examination, admitted that Gardstein (the Russian who was killed in the encounter with the police) on November 19 signed in the name of Morrin a receipt for £31 paid in pursuance of a telegram from Russia.

Counsel for the defence criticised the police for having withheld this fact until now.

The Superintendent of Police replied that he did not consider the matter material to the case.

Paris May Day Riots.

Paris, May 8.

Yesterday 4 1-2lb of dynamite cartridges were found against a garden fence at Epernay. It is thought that the owner of the explosives got rid of them as he feared his premises would be searched. The newspapers, in referring to the matter, announce the discovery of an anarchist plot to dynamite the Ministry for the Interior and the Prefecture of Police in revenge for the arrest of men who took part in the May Day riots in Paris.

A Railway Dispute.

London, May 8.

At West Hartlepool a few days ago two railway policemen were dismissed from their posts because they refused to give up their membership of the Amalgamated Railwaymen's Society. The local railwaymen have in consequence tendered notices of their intention to cease work. They have appealed to the executive of their Society to initiate a strike throughout the north-eastern railway system.

Perjured German Official.

Berlin, May 8.

Advices from Windhoek, in German South-West Africa, state that Baron von Waechter, a Government official, has been sentenced to 16 1-2 months' imprisonment for perjury. He had denied the authorship of certain anonymous letters produced in a trial in which Von Roy, a journalist, was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for having brought certain unsustained charges against Government officials. Handwriting experts now declare that the anonymous letters were in Baron von Waechter's handwriting. It is supposed that he wrote them to divert suspicion from himself.

South African Nursing Scheme.

Capetown, May 8.

Viscountess Gladstone is appealing, through the Press and the local authorities throughout South Africa, for £100,000 to establish an order of nurses as a memorial to the late King Edward. Native subscriptions will be kept separate from other subscriptions and will be devoted to the training of native nurses.

A Homicidal Lunatic.

London, May 7.

While the male patients in a lunatic asylum at Belfast were engaged in gardening operations yesterday one of them killed a fellow-patient and fatally wounded two others with a chopper.

Australian Referendum.

London, May 7.

In the course of his speech at Manchester yesterday, the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) referred incidentally to the result of the referenda in Australia. He disclaimed any intention of making a controversial reference to the Commonwealth's internal affairs. He would not pretend to say what effects the decisive majorities cast against the Government's proposals might have in Australia, but he would ask whether or not, if the like situation occurred in England, such a rebuff would not seriously damage the prestige and authority of any Government upholding it. The legislative and administrative system had been developed and perfected here on the basis of the general lines of the policy the country desired its representatives to pursue.

The Coronation.

London, May 7.

In connection with the Coronation 45,000 troops will be on duty in London on June 22, and an additional 10,000 will be on duty on the following day. The City Corporation is spending £25,000 upon the decoration and illumination of the streets for the Coronation. State visits will be paid from June 23 to June 29.

A Girl's Bravery.

London, May 7.

At Cheshunt, 14 miles north of London, last night Lily Boltwood, a servant girl, 18 years of age, rescued two children and a nurse who were in bed in a burning room. The brave girl was severely burned in bringing the nurse, who had fainted, and the children to a place of safety.

The Albanian Rising.

Constantinople, May 8.

Seven thousand Turkish troops have landed at Salonika and have taken train for Albania.

PARSI HOOLIGANS AT CHOWPATI.

AT the Girgaum Court of the Honorary Magistrates, before Mr. Frank Anderson. (Chairman) and Mr. Vinayak S. Joshi, Sub-Inspector Tayler charged Pirojshaw Pallanji Solawaterwalla, Ardeshir Jewanji Colah and Jehangir F. Patel with disorderly behaviour in a public place on Sunday evening.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman defended the accused.

Sub-Inspector Tayler, in the course of his evidence, stated that in consequence of several complaints having been made to the police and in the public Press that certain well-dressed Parsi youths were behaving most disrespectfully towards Parsi ladies at Chowpati, he was specially deputed there that evening by Superintendent Williamson to watch these youths and arrest them. He was in plain clothes. He saw the three accused walking arm-in-arm and preventing those coming from the opposite direction from passing. He also saw them knocking against young Parsi ladies, pushing them and misbehaving. Some time later, three Parsi gentlemen came along, but the accused would not allow them to pass whereupon an altercation ensued and the accused assaulted them. Witness then arrested the accused. The ladies themselves were reluctant to come to Court, but if the Court thought it necessary he would bring any number of them.

The accused pleaded guilty and expressed their regret for what had happened.

Mr. Nariman asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused who were all youths and belonged to good families. The accused, he said, had not done this with an evil intention.

Mr. Tayler said he had special instructions to press the charge against the accused and make an example of them. The complaints were becoming very constant and he asked the Court to bind over the accused to keep the peace.

Mr. Anderson, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that both his colleague and he were of opinion that they could not take that lenient view of the case which Mr. Nariman desired. If the accused were respectable, they ought to show their respectability by behaving well towards others, especially towards ladies. The Court was aware that for some time past, the accused had been a source of annoyance to the public at Chowpati and he had himself seen this on one or two occasions.

The accused were convicted and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each and were further ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months.

KING AND BRAVERY.

Recognition of Heroes of the Sea.

Twenty-two men, who had been singled out for conspicuous gallantry in connection with disasters at sea, were received by the King at Buckingham Palace in mail week and decorated with the Board of Trade medal.

Assembling at the Board of Trade, the twenty-two, accompanied by Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and Mr. C. J. O. Sanders, of the Marine Department, were driven, just before noon, to Buckingham Palace. His Majesty personally decorated the heroes, Mr. Tennant preceding each presentation by a description of the particular man's deed. The King shook hands with each, and expressed his hearty admiration of their conduct. It gave him the greatest pleasure, he said, to reward them with the medal.

BRAVE IRISHMEN.

Father O'Shea made a brief speech, assuring his Majesty that his graciousness would be very much appreciated in Ireland, and would conduce to a high feeling of loyalty and friendship to the Crown with the people of that country.

Most of the men received the silver medal, honours of this order being given to the Rev. John O'Shea, Catholic Curate ; Richard Barry, Coastguard petty officer ; Alexandar Neal, Coastguard leading boatman ; Daniel Lawton, constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary ; John O'Brien, enrolled volunteer in the Life Saving Apparatus Company ; Patrick Power, Wm. Harris, and Cornelius O'Brien, all of Ardmore, co. Waterford, for bravery on the occasion of the stranding of the schooner "Teaser" in Ardmore Bay.

Sydney Wilfred Mortimer, fisherman, Samuel Goppy and Samuel Husk, Coastguard petty officers for saving fifteen men in Ramsay Sound when a lifeboat which had rescued them from the ketch "Democrat" struck a rock and was wrecked.

Albert Stokes Hempton, skipper, and John Henry Tidmarsh third hand of a Brixham fishing smack for saving two of the crew of the smack "Friendship" after it had been struck by a sea in the Bristol Channel.

Dawson Downey, Coastguard boatman, for rescuing two men from wrecked fishing boats in Arklow Bay.

S. Mottram, fireman of the s.s. "Carham," of Sunderland, for assisting to rescue the crew of the steamship "Trevorian" which sprang a leak in the North Atlantic.

FOUR cases of suspected cholera have been reported from St. Petersburg.

ALTHOUGH the details of the results are confidential, the high standard of artillery marksmanship was, it is said, well maintained in the annual mobilisation manœuvres at Gibraltar. The attempted landings and torpedo night attacks were discovered and repulsed.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 5.

THE national airship, which was built by the Lebaudy Brothers at Moisson, and which it was intended should be acquired by the nation and handed over to the military authorities for use by the Army, has come to an untimely end. Brought out for a trial flight by its makers, on Farnborough Common, on Wednesday evening, it fouled the trees on coming down, and burst, falling on to a house and collapsing into a total wreck. Fortunately, the members of the crew and the two passengers carried escaped serious injury, but it was by sheer good luck. This airship has had an unfortunate career. She made a splendid flight to England, but on landing at Farnborough met with her first disaster. The shed prepared for her reception was only just big enough for the vessel to be towed in. There was hardly a foot to spare between the top of the gas envelope and the girders, and in towing her in a bolt in one of the girders pierced the thin fabric, with the result that the dirigible collapsed. The damage then sustained was considerable, and to prevent a similar disaster happening the whole shed, 380ft. long and 100ft. high was raised bodily 15ft. while all the girders and side columns in the shed were padded.

A SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.

Under the direction of M. Capazza, who came over in charge, the dirigible was repaired, and had been ready for flight for the past week, the strong breeze alone preventing it. On Wednesday evening, the opportunity came with the dropping of the wind, and squads of troops from the adjoining barracks were requisitioned to assist in hauling her from the shed. With Captain Broke-Smith, Adjutant of the Air Battalion directing, this was successfully accomplished, and the huge airship, which is 370ft. long and has a gas capacity in its rubber envelope of nearly 300,000 cubic feet, was got out on to the common, ready for flight. Thousands of spectators were attracted to the spot by the aeroplane flights which had been in progress all the afternoon, and these were kept back off the common by the military mounted force. The car, which, with the steel framework supporting it and the engines, weighs nine tons, and the crew of seven did not fully test the lifting-power, strings of bags of sand being hung all round the car. Major Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bt., Commanding the Air Battalion, and Mr. Bruce, a member of the advisory committee who were to purchase the airship for the nation, were the passengers, the crew consisting of Monsieur Capazza in charge, Monsieur Julliot, the pilot, and three mechanics. At a given signal the towing parties let go, and the airship rose steadily in the still air. The propellers were set going, and for the greater part of an hour the huge craft manœuvred about over the common at a height of about 1,000ft. Then a descent was attempted, the engines working at the same speed they had been going all through. This may have been the cause of the disaster, for when the towing-ropes were dropped the pace of the airship was too great to allow the soldiers to catch hold of them. Opening out, they ran after the airship, which was then some 250ft. in the air, and driving downwards towards the balloon factory buildings. Some apprehension was expressed when this was seen, especially as the tow-ropes were dragging across railings and roofs, and threatened to become entangled and jerk the airship to destruction. As it happened, they pulled clear, and the vessel swung out again towards Farnborough-common, still driving downwards, with the speed of the propellers unchecked.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Alarm arose on all sides, for disaster was imminent, especially as she was moving straight for the spot on the plateau where the spectators were thickest, which was closely studded by tall fir trees. Why the engineer in charge did not stop his engines seemed inexplicable. As the airship flew over the people, the trailing ropes knocked scores off their feet. Screams and shouts of alarm arose loudly on all sides, and with a crash the airship fouled the trees. An attempt was made at the last moment to avoid disaster by dropping several of the bags of sand, but it was too late. The topmost branches caught the thin fabric, and the pressure of the gas within burst the entire envelope and with a roar of escaping hydrogen, the crash of breaking trees and rending ironwork, the whole structure fell across the Farnborough-road on to a large villa, carrying with it telegraph wires and poles, trees, palings, and iron rails, and collapsed an utter wreck on to the house. The gas envelope, torn to shreds, hung in festoons from the roof and the tops of the trees down to the ground, while the car and framework were broken to splinters. There was at once a rush to the assistance of those in the car, who by a miracle, all escaped with no more injuries than severe bruising and shaking and one or two burns. Many of the spectators were injured by falls, but nothing of a serious nature has been reported. Earlier in the evening some very fine flying was seen at Farnborough, where members of the Air Battalion had out aeroplanes of the Farman, Paulhan, and Bleriot types, and a biplane built by Mr. De Havilland. Mr. Cody also paid a visit to the common to join in the flying. At 6-30, Lieutenant Cammel, commanding No. 2 Company of the Air Battalion, accompanied by Lieutenant Fox, started from the common in a Bleriot monoplane to fly to Salisbury Plain, where they are to carry on aviation work.

TERRITORIALS AND THE CORONATION.

There is much wailing and gnashing of teeth among the London Territorials, and this with good reason. London—the metropolis of the Empire—is to furnish just 1,000 Territorials on the occasion of the Coronation. This works out at one officer and twenty-four other ranks per infantry battalion. True, the route of the procession is short, but apparently there will be plenty of room for 20,000 Regular troops, and as many more Boy Scouts, veteran Reservists, and so forth, while the Territorials of London are to be content with furnishing a totally disproportionate percentage of their strength. There are two ways of looking at this, that of the Territorial and that of the authorities. The Territorial view is that those citizens who are doing all in their power to uphold the dignity of the Empire should receive preferential treatment, and in particular the London Territorials feel that when a great ceremony of this kind takes place in the capital, they should have a prior claim. There is not a battalion in the two London Divisions, not to speak of the Mounted Brigade, that could not turn out 500 men to line the streets on Coronation Day, but they find themselves limited to parading a subaltern's command of a paltry twenty-five men. Can one officer and twenty-four men be termed a representative detachment? In the procession, perhaps, but not when it comes to lining the streets. It is a bitter disappointment, and all the more so inasmuch as under these circumstances not one single Territorial field officer will be on street duty. Looking at the question from the point of view of the authorities, one cannot help being led to the same conclusion. The Territorial portion of the route will be lined by a patchwork medley of that force in little isolated groups of twenty-five or less, each group commanded by a subaltern. For the purposes of street discipline, the arrangement is egregiously faulty and insufficient, whilst, as a matter of tactful policy, it is a glaring example of how things should not be done. It would have been better to let units cast lots for the honour of being represented, and then let the lucky one parade in number worthy of the occasion and of the duty assigned to them. As regards the arrangements and allotment of troops for June 23, nothing has yet transpired, and unless something is published fairly soon it is quite possible that a fiasco may result. Many a Territorial, disappointed in his hopes as regards Coronation Day, will decide that the edict has gone forth that the authorities have no use for the metropolitan citiz

SEVENTY YEARS OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

Its Origin and Use.

The postage stamp has now completed seventy years of public usefulness. So familiar a feature of our daily life has it become, writes Mr. D. B Armstrong in a home paper, that it is difficult for many of us to realise that there are people living to-day who can recall its introduction and the time when letters had to be taken to the post-office, and on postage being paid in cash were then marked with a diagonal red line by the post-office clerk in token of payment of the postal charges.

In those days postage was a luxury only to be enjoyed by the rich. A letter consisting of a single sheet of paper only, if sent from London to Edinburgh, cost 1s. 3 1-2d., to Manchester 11d., and to Brighton 4d. Consequently poorer folk resorted to many strange devices for communicating with one another. One of the most popular was to send an unpaid letter, to be paid for on delivery if accepted by the addressee, but which was invariably refused. By a judicious variation of the style of address a code was evolved by means of which short messages could be exchanged without cost. Thus if a letter were directed to John Brown Esq., it signified one thing whilst the superscription Mr. John Brown conveyed a totally different meaning to the recipient. All the other forms in which the same address could be expressed had each its own particular meaning, so that by merely glancing at the letter the person to whom it was addressed could readily gather its purport and hand it back to the postman without accepting delivery. In connection with this practice a characteristic anecdote is related which is variously attributed to Rowland Hill himself; and to the poet Coleridge. It tells how whilst touring in the Lake District he one day encountered a young woman standing at a cottage gate, and gazing as he thought in dismay at a letter which the rural postman had just handed to her upon which she declared herself unable to pay the charge. Moved to compassion on hearing that the letter was from her lover in London he paid the postman his fee and told the woman to retain the letter. After the postman's departure, however he was informed that the letter contained no writing whatever, and that as they were too poor to use the post she and her sweetheart had agreed to send each other from time to time a blank sheet of paper as an indication that both were alive and well.

The adhesive postage stamp owed its origin to the postal reforms introduced in 1840 as a result of the indefatigable agitations of Rowland Hill, which culminated in the institution of inland Penny Postage on January 10 of that year. His suggestion was for "a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which by applying a little moisture, might be attached to the latter." Except for the added convenience of perforation as a facility for ready separation, the form of the stamp has remained almost unchanged since it first saw the light of day on May 6, 1840.

The adhesive postage label was not permitted to remain a British monopoly for long. The system was adopted three years later by Brazil, by the United States in 1847, by France and Belgium in 1849, and subsequently by every civilised and semi-civilised country and State throughout the world. To-day every petty republic and principality and every tiny colony and dependency, to the remotest coral atoll of the Pacific, boasts its own distinctive postage stamp issue. According to a recent estimate the number of different kinds of postage stamps issued by the Governments of the world exceeds 23,400, and these figures do not include the multitudinous varieties which delight the heart of the philatelist.

The first penny postage stamp, the famous Penny Black, whose 70th anniversary British philatelists will shortly be celebrating, is universally recognised as representing the ideal in postage stamp production, and its fine design and artistic execution are objects of reverence to all stamp collectors. The genesis of the design is embodied in two rough water-colour sketches submitted by Rowland Hill for the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which now find a resting place in the collection of the King. They show a rough outline of the Queen's head to the left on a solid ground, with the single word "Postage" at the top, Maltese crosses in the two upper corners, and blank tablets at the foot. On this basis the beautiful "Queen's Head" penny postage stamp was evolved from the combined efforts of a notable group of experts. The delicate profile of Queen Victoria which adorns it was taken from the medal struck in commemoration of Her Majesty's first State visit to the City of London, on November 9, 1837 executed by William Wyon, chief engraver to the Mint. A special drawing of this profile was made for use on the new postage stamp by Henry Corbould, an eminent artist of the period, and it was afterwards engraved on the die, from which the plates for printing the stamps were produced, by one of the Heaths, a family of skilled engravers, who received the commission from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch, of Fleet-street, London now Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., who were entrusted with the printing of the stamps.

This fine example of the engraver's art is now generally attributed to Frederick Heath, to whom a fee of £52. 10s. was paid for the work, but there is still a considerable amount of dissension on the subject, and it is just possible that he may have received payment of his father, Mr. Charles Heath, whose work as an engraver enjoyed a considerable vogue at that time. The stamps were printed by the Perkins mill and die process of intaglio engraving in sheets of 240, ranged in ten rows of 12, and were a vastly superior production in every way to the tawdry surface-printed labels with which the public is now supplied. On the margins of the sheets the following somewhat quaint inscription was set forth:—

Price 1d. per Label. 1s. per Row of 12. £1 per Sheet. Place the labels above the address and towards the Right Hand side of the Letter. In wetting the back be careful not to remove the Cement.

Perforations had not then been invented, and the stamps had to be cut apart by means of scissors or a knife, and the facetious post-office clerk would inquire whether you wanted them "trimmed, or with the fat on!" Following closely upon the much-ridiculed Mul-ready envelope, which although admittedly of a highly artistic character, was of small use, the success of the convenient and serviceable adhesive postage label was assured, and it immediately leapt into public favour. During the first twenty-one years over twenty-one thousand millions of penny stamps alone were issued whilst to-day the annual consumption of postage stamps in Great Britain alone exceeds seven thousand millions.

BEES AT FEZ.

While rebellious tribesmen have been distressing Fez the villages of the Atlas have been celebrating the Bee-feast, which falls on the 29th April. The famous monastery of the Medhidgie order sends monks to all the larger villages, and these dervishes are the principal performers. The ceremony takes place in the open air, and begins with a duel between a yellow and a black bee, represented by two Berbers with heads draped in yellow and black cloths. Then a Medhidgie dervish appears. He plays a weird melody on a long flute and capers wildly. His whole body is covered with bees and thousands of bees follow him. He picks them up in handfuls and throws them on the ground, where they crawl without flying, until suddenly they rise together and scatter in every direction. The day closes with powder-play. One traveller explains the dervish's power over the bees by suggesting that he hides a queen bee on his person in a tiny box: and Humboldt says that the medicinemen of Central America have a similar power. The secret of it still remains a mystery. Throughout the whole East the bee symbolises, not industry but fruitfulness. Young brides wear brooches or chains of glass or amber bees, and some Beduin tribes hang artificial bees on their palm trees. The palm tree on which the prosperity of many villages depends is at its best at this season of the year.

The superintendent of the Portuguese royal palaces has returned to Queen Maria Pia, the diamond necklace, valued at more than £10,000, which in her flight during the revolution she abandoned at her palace. The necklace was a birthday present from the King of Italy.

RESEARCH AT JERUSALEM.

Object of the Expedition.

With regard to the reported popular excitemen in Jerusalem, as a result of an alleged sacrilegious raid on the Mosque of Omar by a British expedition, one learns that some two years ago Capt. Parker, brother of the Earl of Morley, headed an expedition which was despatched from England to Jerusalem for the purpose of excavation. A concession was obtained from the Turkish authorities, and work was begun in the neighbourhood of the Pool of Siloam. The expedition was, it is understood, organized to conduct a quest based on the existence of a certain cypher which was supposed to indicate the exact position of a quantity of treasure buried by the ancient Jewish kings.

The latest information was that the piece of land which was the ultimate object of the excavators had all been examined with the exception of one portion, access to which could only be obtained through the Mosque of Omar. It would seem, therefore that if the report from Jerusalem is correct, the Mosque had been used as a means of obtaining access to the hitherto unexplored portion. The suggestion that members of the party appropriated valuable relics in the Mosque itself is not regarded as serious.

WORK DONE IN SECRET.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with an English archæologist who attended the earlier excavation work of the expedition. The operations were conducted in a thoroughly scientific manner with up-to-date machinery and the engineering details were under the supervision of an engineer who had gained his experience in the construction of the London tube railways. The work was conducted in a most secret manner, with special labourers, and much was done under cover of night.

The excavations started in an aqueduct leading from the Pool of Siloam underneath Mount Moriah, which is crowned by the Mosque of Omar, and which is honeycombed with rock-cut tombs and chambers and subterranean passages leading down to the aqueduct. The members of the expedition believed that if they could explore thoroughly this labyrinth of rock passages they would make many interesting and valuable finds of manuscripts and treasures. It was not at all improbable that in the times of the Jewish Kings money and sacred treasures, such as the small golden doors of the temple, the golden vessels and the golden implements and utensils used in connection with the Jewish ritual were hidden there.

The members of the expedition were not communicative as to what they hoped to discover, but they declared that they expected to find a manuscript which would set at rest all doubts as to the Resurrection of Christ.

STANDS FOR THE CORONATION.

London a City of Barricades.

London is being transformed into something like a barricaded city by the Coronation grand stand builders, and the carpenters and joiners are working day and night to meet the demand for seats.

A striking change has been effected in the appearance of Parliament-square and the Abbey precincts. A forest of tall timbers has sprung up in front of the Abbey and St. Margaret's Church. Temporary entrances to the Abbey have been made by removing some of the beautiful stained glass windows and erecting wooden staircases to the apertures. The skeleton framework of the structure forming the Royal entrance and the marshalling hall opposite the Westminster Hospital is finished, and in mail week the work of building in the walls was begun.

STATUES BUILT ROUND.

There is now no verdant green to be seen in the square except that on the tops of the budding trees. Some of the great statesmen who for long years have stood in the railed patch of grass in the centre are swallowed up in the forest of timber baulks approach to which is prevented by a tall barricade. The Statue of Lord Palmerston, facing Palace-yard is encased in a little tarpaulin tent and has been scrubbed clean in readiness for the Coronation.

Everywhere along the processional route householders and owners of property are suffering from a violent spring cleaning fever. In St. James's-street and Pall Mall, especially, the house decorator in busy preparing for the Coronation. Many hotel proprietors are having the exteriors of their establishments renovated, and cleaners were busy yesterday removing a year's grime for the backs of the Trafalgar-square lions.

To the list of Coronation stands previously announced must be added structures at the following places:

St. Paul's Churchyard.
Southwark Cathedral.
Fishmongers' Hall.
Passmore Edwards Library, Boroughroad, S. E.
Charing Cross Railway Yard.
St. Thomas's Hospital.
St. George's Hospital.
Royal Eye Hospital, St. George's-circus.

A press representative in mail week was informed by the proprietors of several of the big stands and by the hospital authorities that there has been an exceptional rush for seats this week. There will be accommodation for 2,000 people at Westminster Hospital, which commands one of the finest views of the whole route, and two-thirds of the seats have already been sold at prices ranging from £5 to £21.

The police regulations are almost completed, and it is understood that the public will be required to be in their places not later than half-past eight on the morning of Coronation Day.

"154 HOURS MORE DAYLIGHT."

Guildhall Demonstration.

The Guildhall was the scene in mail week of a remarkable demonstration in favour of Mr. William Willett's Daylight Saving Bill. The hall was crowded, and a band played apposite music, such as "Hail Smiling Morn."

Mr. Winston Churchill (introduced by the Lord Mayor) moved a resolution to the effect that the passing of the Bill would conduce to the physical, mental, moral, and financial welfare of the nation.

The progress of the idea during the past four years said the Home Secretary had been one of continuous conquest. All attempts to deride it or laugh it out of court had failed. Enormous mountains of prejudice, of apathy, of impatience, and of incredulity had been removed.

"We stand here this afternoon," Mr. Churchill proceeded, "to advocate a principle which is supported by 46 Chambers of Commerce, by 170 City Corporation and Town Councils, by 265 members of Parliament, by 39 trade unions, and by 338 other societies, clubs, and associations. But we are asked. 'Why do you want an Act of Parliament at all? What is there to prevent anyone who likes getting up as early as he chooses in the summer time? To this we reply that it is impossible for individuals to alter their hours of business and life apart from the general movement of the society in which they live without great inconvenience and difficulty. (Hear, hear.) The great mass of the people of all classes in Great Britain live their lives, not like the agriculturist, in relation to the sun, but according to the clock."

We propose, the Home Secretary added, that the clocks of the country should be set forward for one hour during the night of the third Sunday in April and set back for one hour during the night of the third Sunday in September. "That is the whole of our position. An extra yawn some morning in the summer; an extra snooze some night in the autumn —(laughter)—is all we ask in return for the most dazzling benefits. A hundred and fifty-four hours more daylight will be secured, in effect, for the whole people of these islands and to the vast majority of these persons, these 154 hours more daylight will be 154 hours more daylight leisure." (Cheers.)

"Of this I am sure," added Mr. Churchill in conclusion, "future generations will unquestionably enjoy the great advantage of this system. A grateful posterity dwelling in a brighter and healthier world, will raise statues in honour of Mr. Willett—(cheers)—and will decorate them with sunflowers on the longest day of the year." (Cheers.)

THE RULE OF THE AIR.

Some Facts About Brooklands.

There is not a sport or a pastime in existence which is not governed by rules and regulations of some kind by which participants must abide. Even rollerskating has its bye-laws which must on no account be infringed; yet, though we vaguely realise that perhaps it is time somebody suggested something, we are, in the meantime, prefectly satisfied that men should fly daily in large numbers round a small aerodrome; no one knowing what the man above or in front is going to do: whether A, flying below, is going to climb higher and get in the way of B above, or whether A is going to land in front of the sheds at the same moment as B, and, if so, who is going to turn to which side to avoid colliding.

Surely, writes a correspondent in "M. A. P.", with the continuously-increasing quantity of aeroplanes in this country, with the ever-growing number of flying men at our aerodromes, the time has come when the Royal Aero Club should bestir itself to devote a little attention to the burning question of framing rules, no matter how elementary, or divising a scheme of signs and signals, and even perhaps offering a prize for the best suggestion advanced, in order to ensure a rapid solution, or at least an amelioration, of the danger.

NEW RULES.

At Brooklands, the centre of aviation in this country, it has been the rule for all machines to fly the same way round the course, turning always to the left; but, since February 15th last, new rules have come into force, whereby an aviator, to obtain his pilot's certificate, must describe a series of "figures of 8," or double loop—that is to say, he must in his flight turn across as well as fly round the track.

Now, if the old condition of things was dangerous when machines were all in the habit of flying the same way, how forcibly does this new development emphasize the pressing need for the immediate introduction of a scheme of air signals and regulations, it only to let the pilots know each other's intentions should they find themselves flying directly towards one another, as undoubtedly they must.

It is for the Royal Aero Club to frame such rules, and it is for the management at Brooklands to see that they are carried out.

No rule exists at Brooklands as to the maximum number of machines which may appear in the aerodrome together. It is left to the discretion of the aviators themselves.

THE OVERCROWDED AERODROME.

There are between thirty and forty aeroplanes of various designs at Brooklands, and these may all appear in the aerodrome together if their owners wish. A question such as this is left to the discretion of men who have been waiting patiently for a calm, still day!

When that day comes, there is naturally a rush to be out and doing, with the result that the aerodrome is overcrowded, and, consequently, flying under such conditions, to which is added the absence of all regulations, becomes extremely dangerous.

It is true that every aviator, on taking up his quarters at the aerodrome is presented with a copy of the rules in force, which, among other things of more or less importance, insist that the centre of the aerodrome be kept clear of machines.

However, it is safe to say that very little, if any, attention is paid to the observation of these rules, and certainly the centre of the track is the haunt of machines with cannot fly, and of would-be pilots who are sufficiently advanced to make a series of long hops. It is interesting to note that the regulation of aerial traffic has been, and is receiving, earnest consideration abroad. This is certainly as it should be, for that the aeroplane has come to stay and will duly take its place as a regular means of locomotion is a fact that has long been recognised by France, America and nearly all European countries. Such being the case, it is every whit as important for the aeroplane to be provided promptly with a set of rules as it is for the ships on the sea to have laws.

All manner of schemes to deal with the problem of international regulations have been propounded, ranging from a code of siren hoots—a useless proposition since owing to the noise of his motor an aviator is deaf to all external sound—to the employment of a flag worked automatically. It is satisfactory of course, to know that these international affairs are being arranged, and that rules for the many cross-country competitions are being framed but what we want at once and without delay is order and regulation at our principal aerodrome, where everyday an increasing number of men are flying. Let the authorities make some move—do something no matter how elementary—before a fatality occurs and so reduce to a minimum the very imminent danger of collision both in the air and on the ground.

LATE LADY HARBERTON.

Pioneer of "Rational Dress' Movement.

The death was announced in mail week in her 68th year of Viscountess Harberton, a pioneer of the rational dress movement, Lady Harberton was the only daughter of Mr. William Wallace Legge, of Melone House, Co. Antrim. She married James Spencer Pomeroy, sixth Viscount Harberton, in 1861.

The "Times" recalls that on one occasion the costume worn by Lady Harberton led to legal proceedings. In October 1898, the landlady of the Hautboy Hotel at Ockham, Surrey, refused to serve her with refreshmeat in a public room on the ground that her dress might prove objectionable to other customers.

The Cyclists' Touring Club instituted a prosecution against the landlady at the Surrey Quarter Sessions for refusing to supply a traveller with victuals, but the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," on the ground that there had been no refusal to serve Lady Harberton, and that the bar parlour in which she had been invited to have a meal was a proper room for the purpose.

At this time Lady Harberton was associated with the "Rational Dress Gazette," and she gave evidence that she had been in the habit of walking up Regent-street in divided skirts. Lady Harberton is also to be numbered among the earliest advocates of the efforts now being put forward to prevent and check the spread of consumption.

SUBMARINES FITTED WITH QUICK-FIRING GUNS.

A number of submarine boats now building for the German Fleet are to carry a small quick-firing gun in addition to their torpedo tubes (says the Naval correspondent of the "Evening News," who gives his information upon the best authority). While this will not be an altogether new departure in submarine equipment, it will be distinctly novel among the important naval Powers. There are now nearly 300 submarine boats in existence, but the only vessels to be equipped with anything but torpedo tubes are the Russian vessels Aligator, Drakon, and Krokidil, which, in addition to four torpedo tubes, are armed with two three-pounder semi-automatic guns and two machine guns. These weapons are, of course, only capable of use when the vessel is steaming on the surface—that is, when she is not acting as a submarine at all but the fact that such weapons are mounted enables a boat not only to fulfil the functions of a submarine pure and simple, but also to engage with such small craft as torpedo-boats and destroyers should it be necessary or advisable. Everything concerning the German submarine service has been kept profoundly secret. It will be remembered that the last issue of the British Admiralty's official Return of Fleets credited that country with eight boats completed, and gave the number under construction as "uncertain." The gun which it is stated will be mounted is the 3.4-inch quick-firer, each submarine mounting one weapon. The gun fires a shell of 19.8 lb., and is superior to the heaviest gun mounted in the great majority of torpedo-boat destroyers. The plans for a submarine to carry a quick-firing gun have been in the possession of the British Admiralty for some considerable time, and it is quite possible that some of the ships now building or provided for may be so equipped. As a general rule, however, our submarines are much less formidably armed than those of foreign Powers. No completed British submarine has more than three torpedo tubes—this being, of course, the essential weapon of under-water craft in their present stage. Of French submarines, however, only a small number carry two tubes. Two have three and eleven have four, and the remainder, over fifty craft in all, have either six or seven tubes apiece.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ARMY.

"A field officer" writes in the Educational Supplement to the "Times":—The strictures on public school education that Mr. (now Lord) Haldane permitted himself to make in his speech in the House of Commons on the introduction of the Army Estimates have not unnaturally been received with a chorus of disapproval by those engaged in the instruction of youth. Expression has been given to the indignation felt both in the circular issued by the Headmasters' Conference and in the letters from the pens of Mr. A. A. Somerville and of Mr. C. H. Spence. In each of these manifestoes the case of the public schools is argued with ability; but with perfect unanimity the triumphant conclusion is reached that the authorities of the Army do not know what they are talking about, that they are ignorant of what constitutes the best raw material for their business, and that they would do well to follow the excellent and disinterested advice freely proffered to them by professional educationists.

We may all agree that it is right and proper that such a body of able and distinguished experts should be given an opportunity to advance their views on a vexed and admittedly debateable question; but it is equally obvious that the generous appreciation of their own methods indicated in their arguments cannot be taken as finally disposing of the matter any more than can the opinions expressed by an advertiser concerning a commodity in which he has a fiancial interest. It is with the consumer that the final work rests, and if he is dissatisfied with his bargain the producer will do well to avoid the rejoinder that such an attitude indicates an ignorance of what is best for him.

Loyalty to the ancient foundation to which I freely admit I owe much of the little I possess of immunity from moral imperfection, and the sentiment associated with its most-grown walls that for over 500 years have sheltered some of the best of England's youth, cannot blind me to the unpleasant fact that four years of my life, educationally some of the most receptive, were to a great extent wasted. The daily effort to write poetry, whether in the Latin or the Greek language, though not in my case devoid of such ephemeral success as is indicated by the attainment of position in the school respectably above the average, proved inadequate ground-work for years of early manhood when much spare time had to be devoted to study not only of a technical, but also—such was my ignorance—of a general character. An experience such as this is, as far as one can judge, the common portion denied only to the few who with abilities above their fellows embark on those walks of life in which the diligent cultivation of an acquired muse achieves a certain definite value. Of these one of the foremost is that of the pedagogue who, whether his sphere of labour is confined to a private or public school or is extended to a University, moves and has his being in a world that bears little resemblance to that occupied by less gifted mortals. A common humanity remains the one link between master and pupil, and small wonder that the former's ideal of education should be the one consecrated by tradition, proved successful in his own person, and indeed the only one that a strictly limited knowledge of the world permits him to be acquainted with.

This conflict of opinion between the autocrat of the class-room and the unhappy victim of his misapplied energies is no new one. The controversy has continued for many years; but it was left to the Army, one of the best of the public schools customers, to apply that pressure which has resulted in considerable modification of the former educational syllabus. Whether, however, tradition has proved too strong, or whether teachers are not as competent as we have a right to demand, the fact remains that the public school product is still found to be deficient in that general knowledge necessary for the youth about to embark on a technical career. Not that it is from the army alone that complaints come. They are echoed by many other trades; but it is Army alone that has the necessary power to enforce reform. It would be well if the Headmasters' Conference would read the signs of the times rather than issue manifestoes on such minor points as the qualifications of military instructors and the teaching of French to cadets, which latter, though it may freely be admitted to be a farce, is not one whit more so than the some process as practised at public schools.

The Navy has long since solved the educational difficulty and by common consent the training at Osborne and Dartmouth is acknowledged to be one of the best to be found in the country. Neither can it ever been suggested that the development of boy character suffers or that the naval officer is deficient in those qualities supposed by headmasters only to be acquired at the semminaries over which they preside. What the navy has done the Army can also do. Sandhurst and Woolwich may one day take the place of Eton and Winchester, and when such a revolution is accomplished, the example set may quickly be followed by other professions. It is for the schoolmaster to be wise in his generation and to avert a catastrophe which, on grounds of sentiment alone, would be regretted by the whole community.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND J. P's.

On May 1, Mr. Asquith made his promised statement in the House of Commons, regarding the course pursued in the appointment of Justices of the Peace, several questions standing in the names of Liberal members who are dissatisfied with the Lord Chancellor's selection of magistrates appearing upon the paper. Apologising for having delayed answering his hon. friends who had deferred their questions at his request, he said that the delay had been due solely to the fact that he was not familiar with the subject, and that he desired to make his information and reply as complete as possible. After stating that in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission advisory committee were to be established in all the countries, and that this would probably have been done by August, he observed that it need hardly be said that the Lord Chancellor would see that the committees were fairly and properly constituted and were of a representative character. It was intended that the committees should consider any names they might think fit for the Commission of the Peace, the Lord Chancellor himself not proposing to recommend names to them. Lord Loreburn had every expectation that when the committees got to work the results would be satisfactory. Committees were to be appointed in boroughs when they were required or desired. Mr. Asquith assured his malcontent friends that the Lord Chancellor desired greatly that a day should be given for a discussion upon the general question of the appointment of magistrates, but the right hon. gentleman told them that in view of the fact that the changes recommended by the Royal Commission had been so recently introduced, a discussion, in his opinion, would be premature. Mr. Asquith also read a letter from Lord Loreburn in which he wrote:—"The principles upon which this business has been transacted in my time were explained in my evidence before the Royal Commission last year. I believe they are sound, and I shall certainly adhere to them as long as I remain Lord Chancellor, availing myself of the assistance I expect from the committee recommended by the Royal Commission." The statement gave more satisfaction to the Opposition, who cheered loudly several times, than to Mr. Asquith's discontended followers.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

The Duke of Marlborough on May 1 called attention in the House of Lords to the unanimous recommendation of the last Imperial Conference in favour of encouraging British emigrants to proceed to British Colonies rather than to foreign countries and asked whether the Government had taken or intended to take any steps to give effect to this view. Lord Lucas said the agencies of the Dominions, the Emigrants' Information Office, and the Labour Exchanges all helped to direct the stream of emigration to British Colonies. The question was to be dealt with at the coming Conference, and the Government would do all they could to meet the wishes of the Dominion representatives. The Earl of Selborne complained that the Government had not carried out the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Imperial Conference. Replying to a question put by the Earl of Mayo, respecting the condition of the Congo State, Viscount Morley said that two or three reports had been received at the Foreign Office but it was deemed advisable to abstain from issuing papers till there was evidence as to the effect in the larger position of the newly opened country of the steps taken by the Congo authorities. The system under which the chief productions of the country were exploited by the State was undoubtedly passing away.

WALKING SKELETONS.

How Sufferers from Wasting Diseases May Regain their Health.

There is no conditions more dispiriting or disquieting to the family circle than that when, for no apparent reason, his food ceases to nourish one of its members, who begins to lose weight with more or less rapidity.

This wasting is particularly prone to cause alarm when it attacks children, as it is often accompanied with diarrhœa. Whether the sufferer be young or of adult age, however, not only can this pernicious wasting be stopped, but the weight may also be restored by the world's greatest revitalising and reconstituent preparation—Sanatogen.

What it is capable of doing in these cases is vividly shown by a case quoted in "Public Health," September, 1906. A girl, aged 19, after Typhoid Fever remained, to quote the writer, "in a state of really pitiable debility. At the end of the fourth week of convalescence she could only walk a few yards by the aid of holding on to furniture. I determined to give Sanatogen a trial. The change in her condition at the end of a fortnight was truly wonderful. Appetite was improved, diarrhœa had completely stopped, the cheeks were rosy and beginning to fill out, her weight had increased by 1 lb. 10 oz., and she was able to walk the whole length of a long ward without any assistance. I kept her on the treatment another fortnight and was then able to send her home a bonny, well-nourished child."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaar.

"PENDENNIS" CHAMBERS.

Suggested Tablet to Mark Thackeray's Rooms.

Can the identity of the chambers that Pendennis and Warrington occupied in "Lamb-court" be fixed with certain? The dinner which the Benchers of the Middle Temple are giving on the 26th of this month in honour of Thackeray's memory, brings this question again into prominence and various nooks in the Inns of Court have been suggested as fitting in with the description in the novel. Mr. Gorden Home who has written so ably about the associations of the old Inns of Court is of opinion thot No. 6 Lamb-court corresponds exactly with No. 1 Hare-court in the Temple.

"I have little doubt," said Mr. Home, to a press representatives recently, "that the set of rooms on the third floor of No. 1; Hare-court, are those which Thackeray had in his mind when he wrote about Pendennis. We have the fact that Thackeray himself actually shared these rooms in Hare-court with Tom Taylor when he first came to town, and we know that Pendennis is to be considered in part as an autobiography.

"The present moment when the Middle Temple is acknowledging its debt of gratitude to Thackeray," said Mr. Home, "would be admirably suited for placing some distinguishing mark on the chambers which he has immortalised both in his book and his life."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th May on 17·28 miles open.

	ng Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs.	Rs. 800
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	17	.....	46
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	9,059	8,234	28	17,321
Total for 18 week	9,559	8,534	28	18,121
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	308	859	.....	1,667
Per mile of Ry..	47	49	.....	96
Total to corresponding date..	10,634	10,830	76	21,540

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 867
Do. to date ..... ,, 3,419

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th May on 1,773·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,15,000	Rs. 2,60,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,82,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	121	147	4	272
For previous 17weeks of half year	33,36,778	53 13,177	1,14,216	6 64,171
Total for 18week	35,51,778	54,73,177	1,21,216	91,46,171
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,15,084	3,18,435	6,642	5,50,211
Per mile of Ry..	121	185	4	310
Total to corresponding date...	32,20,393	57,42,807	1,56,843	91,20,043

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 68,211
Increase to date .....Rs. 26,128

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th May on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 44,000	Rs.	Rs 52,000
Or per mile of Railway	56	312	.....	368
For previous 17 weeks of half year	1,19,333	8,15,075	1,313	9,35,721
Total for 18weeks	1,27,333	8,59,075	1,313	9,87,721
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,706	66,929	.....	76,635
Per mile of Ry..	69	474	.....	543
Total to corresponding date	1 41,496	9,37,775	3,814	10,83,085

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 24,635
Do. to date..... ,, 95,364

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th May on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 37,000	Rs.	Rs. 49,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	109	.....	144
For previous 17 weeks of half year	2,27,679	5,33,028	2,024	7,62,731
Total for 18 weeks	2,39,679	5,70,028	2,024	8,11,731
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,720	15,375	.....	30,095
Per mile of Ry..	43	45	.....	88
Total to corresponding date...	2,25,471	2,89,321	10,483	5,25,775

Increase for the week.....Rs. 18,905
Do. to date.....Rs. 2,35,956

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LIFE ON A RUBBER PLANTATION.

At first sight it did seem rather a severe ordeal, the notion of plunging into the wilderness 170 miles from Singapore right up in the jungle fastnesses of the Muar River. But rubber was wanted, and my husband, says a lady correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette," had started a plantation away in the wilds, and it was there that I went out to join him, despite the sinister prognostications of friends who saw only the hazardous side. It certainly was very wild and savage. The estate was quite new, and there was everything to do. People at home can hardly realise the shifts we were put to at the beginning. To grow rubber—not the rubber one sees in pots in suburban conservatories—requires patience and work, hard work. From the time he first started with a few Javanese coolies and Datoh, the head man, my husband never looked back. But it was work all the time. No half-hearted worker need apply himself to this business. From early morning he laboured, and now the plantation gives employment to something like a thousand hands. It was Datoh and his wife, a chocolate-coloured lady, who came to welcome me on my arrival. They had supplied light refreshments, which consisted of a red currant wine and a tin of Huntley and Palmer's biscuit.

A SIMPLE BUNGALOW.

Our bungalow was a very simple affair at first. It had an attap roof, and curious to relate, it did not own a door at all. The builders seemed to think that so long as the pole supports were placed on concrete to keep off the friendly attentions of the marauding white ants, all was well. I must say that I was a trifle surprised, coming from England, where a door is looked upon as a necessity for a room of any pretensions. This was one of my initial reforms. Later doors were fitted to our rooms, and then, little by little, the place began to assume a homelike touch. Some of the people around had walked off with most of the house linen; all I found comprised three sheets and a brace of pillow-cases. There was a Chinaman on the estate who proved himself an admirable workman: it was he who made most of our furniture—in fact, nearly all, with the exception of the rattan bentwood chairs. When other duties permitted, I accompanied my husband in some of his tours of the place. The ground about our home was gradually being cleared further into the jungle, and in the place of the luxuriant forest appeared rows and rows of rubber trees, which in their uniformity suggest for a moment some well-kept orchard at home. The middle part of the day had, of course, to be devoted to rest, since it was dangerous to venture forth then; towards evening activity reigned once more, and continued till night, when, perhaps, we might find sufficient energy for a game of piquet. In the early days, when our staff was small, there was nothing in the shape of social entertainment; but later on we had a piano, and I organized musical evenings for the men. It is always fascinating to make something out of practically nothing, and the evolution of a garden must be numbered among the pleasantest features of my life out in the tropical wilderness. It was a long time, of course, before I was the proud possessor of a lawn for tennis, but even that came eventually, and so far as growing vegetable was concerned I was successful with mustard and cress and lettuces. And it was not long ere the primitive bungalow was succeeded by a more comfortable home with a roof of tiles, added to which we had a nice verandah. When I went out first there was not so much as a looking-glass in the place. Perhaps this may be deemed a trifle hardly worth mentioning, but if a thing is not there it is missed, no matter how little vanity one may possess. There was, as I have said, everything to do, from fixing up pegs on which to hang clothes, to laying down mats on the unpolished floors. But all this time the plantation was growing and the number of Javanese coolies and pig-tailed Chinamen employed, went on steadily increasing.

VALUE OF A COURSE OF NURSING.

It was a very good thing that I had gone through a course of nursing, etc., since there was no doctor on the estate, and cases of injury were brought to me. A doctor was an unheard-of luxury in the early days. There were no neighbours; but then if one is busy it is very easy to do without neighbours. No going out to tea or dances, no tennis parties. It was the simple and the strenuous life combined. The world beyond took on another guise, and when we were brought once more into contact with the things we had known, thanks to a fitful post from Singapore, it seemed odd to think of the old life. Crocodiles were a cause of considerable anxiety; we started keeping a cow for the milk, but an enterprising "croc." also had a fondness for the succulent representative of the British farm, and this strange partiality resulted in her complete disappearance. Afterwards we relied on condensed milk; in point of fact, apart from the native hen, which is a staple of the bill of fare, we lived on tinned things. To the observer there is always something new, something to stimulate the imagination, even in the aspect of the vista of jungle, which varies from the dead kind of green to hues of delicate beauty in the soft moisture-charged air. If the emigrant to the East studies the sun, he or she can do as much with the day as is possible in a temperate clime. And yet it is the dreamy Orient; it is present in everything: in the quiet movements of the people, in their look, in the faint whispering hush of the dawn, and in that sense of brooding mystery which is inseparable from the forest land. After the stillness of our new home, it was something of a shock to find oneself amisdst the busy hum of Singapore, or on the liner going home, and, above all, to land at Marseilles after an absence of several years' duration. Could people really talk so fast? It seemed grotesque after having lived where life is permitted to pass by with dignity and peace. After living in the East, one never quite escapes from the hunting impression that the West knows next to nothing of the inner charm of things.

SOUTH POLE RACE.

Fourth Expedition Sets Out.

With the departure of the German Antarctic expedition from Hamburg in mail week the number, so far, of actual starters in the South Pole race has been raised to four. One of these, the Japanese, has turned back, but two further expeditions, the American and the Australian, are due to start this year. The following are details of Lieut. Filchner's plans: "As to the general objects of the expedition," says Lieutenant Filchner, "these are to explore the innermost recesses of the Antarctic, and in particular to establish the relation of the masses of land lying west and east of the South Pole. Much work of a general scientific character will also be undertaken. Lieutenant Filchner's plan is generally to strike into the Weddell Sea and attack the Antarctic from the side opposite to that explored by Sir Ernest Shackleton.

The expedition is very completely equipped. Its ship, the "Deutschland," is a converted whaler with auxiliary steam of about 300 horse-power. She is specially fitted with a view to the comfort of the explorers both in the tropical and polar regions, and carries a wireless telegraphy installation. A feature of the expedition is the extended adoption of motor transport. Three motor vehicles and one motor boat are being taken out. Dogs are also being carried, and Manchurian ponies for sledge work.

Another Miracle.

The miracles performed by Little's Oriental Balm are almost countless. Men and women who have become crippled by the horrible agonies of Rheumatism are throwing away crutches, canes and bandages and walking free with the elastic step of youth.

Rheumatism in the back or shoulders, in the arms or legs can be instantly relieved and cured by the application of Little's Oriental Balm well rubbed in. Don

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE NEW R. A.

In mail week Mr. Frank Bramley, who has been an associate since 1894, was elected to full Academic honours. Mr. Bramley is one of the leading members of the School of British Artists who have attempted to do for Cornwall something parallel to what the French did for Barbizon. Mr. Bramley's work is usually of a dramatic character, a point which may be set to its credit or discredit according to taste. His best known picture is probably the "Hopeless dawn," an early work now in the Tate Gallery.

TASMANIA'S PREMIER.

Like his colleague from the neighbouring New Zealand, Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, the Premier of Tasmania, arrived in England in good time for the Coronation. A Tasmanian by birth, Sir Elliott took an Oxford degree, but afterwards returned to his own country, where he was very soon elected to Parliament. In 1894 he was made leader of the Opposition, and five years afterwards became Premier for the first time. He was one of the representatives of his country at the Conventions, which framed the Commonwealth Act.

A GERMAN IMPERIALIST.

In Herr Adolf Woermann the Germans have lost an Imperialist of a type not uncommon in our own history. Herr Woermann was a shipowner who was one of the first to seize the possibilities of the African trade. His depot in the Cameroons eventually became a German colony. In later years he was, perhaps, hardly sufficiently conscious of the change in status, and he was charged with having used his official position to strengthen his own monopoly. He was still under a cloud at the time of his death, but not even his strongest opponents failed to recognise the importance of his pioneer work.

THE DEAN'S MISTAKE.

Dean Wace, who signed a gravemen in mail week by mistake, thinking it was merely a roll of attendance, has not made many such mistakes in the course of his distinguished career. He is now in his seventy-fifth year, and was Principal of King's College for fourteen years before he was appointed to the Deanery of Canterbury. He is well known as a militant Churchman, who combined with Mr. Gladstone to overthrow Huxley in the "Nineteenth Century." He has been a Bampton Lecturer.

A COLONIAL CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sir William Hyndman Jones, the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, who is now on leave in England, is one of those judges whose career has been one of uninterrupted success. When appointed to be Chief Judicial Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, his chief work was in introducing the new system of a Court of Appeal in those parts of the Empire where tin mining and the rubber industry play such an important part. His work will be long remembered wherever he has been. It is to be hoped that when he retires his sound judgment of men, of affairs, and of law in various parts of the Empire will be utilised by a seat on the bench of the Privy Council.

DR. JOWETT'S DISCLAIMER.

One is sorry for Dr. Jowett, who finds himself bound to contradict some of the statements that have been made in the Press concerning his new cure in New York. But one thinks, it would have been better to have kept silence. After all, it is of no great moment whether he does or does not keep a motor-car, or whether his house looks on to Central Park or not. The real thing that matters is his spiritual ministration, and one believes that New York is as charmed with his sermons as Birmingham was.

THE DISSENTING BISHOP.

The Bishop of Hereford, whose action in regard to the Coronation service in his Cathedral has met with much protest from his colleagues, is no stranger to controversy. It will be remembered that he disagreed with most Churchmen at the time of the Education Bill debates. Dr. Percival was appointed to his See in 1895, having previously been President of Trinity and Headmaster of Rugby. Not long ago it was expected that he would receive the vacant Archbishopric of York, but Dr. Percival is well over 70, and the Prime Minister felt that he ought to appoint a younger man.

THANKS AND REMEMBRANCES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted in mail week that his Bill owed a good deal to German example and precedent in dealing with State insurance. Our Teutonic friends will receive his thanks with rather a wry smile. They have not forgotten that he was the gentleman who indulged in highly imaginative details regarding black bread, horseflesh, and offal, in the cause of Free Trade a little over a year ago.

A CASE FOR INQUIRY—

A strange story comes from Mousehole. In the recent gale a vessel was driven into a dangerous position on that dangerous coast, and wrecked. There are no pilots there, but the fishermen on shore could have saved the vessel. They did not do so. The reason is said to be that when they helped a vessel in distress in a similar position some time ago they were prosecuted for acting as pilots without a licence, and fined.

—AND THE REMEDY.

If this story, which is reported in the West of England Press, and has not been contradicted, is true, it constitutes a grave scandal. Pilots in British waters are given a monopoly; they are given it on the implied understanding that they shall pilot the coasts, especially the dangerous parts of the coast, efficiently. If they intend to stand on their legal privileges they must do their work properly. One cannot have other men fined for saving life and property from grave peril at sea. One trusts this incident will lead to the stationing of a pilot permanently at Mousehole.

UNIVERSAL MINIMUM WAGE.

It was just like Colonel Lockwood's perpetual good nature to support last Wednesday a universal compulsory minimum wage of 30s. a week for everybody, man and woman, including our own delightful office boy; and the fact that the Colonel's constituency contains a few thousand government workers (many of them electors) may have stimulated the Rt. Hon. and gallant member's ardour in an eminently just cause. But, if it is not too indelicate a question to ask, is Colonel Lockwood as eager for a minimum wage of 30s. a week when he confers with his fellow directors of the London and North-Western at Euston, as he showed himself to be when he conferred with his fellow Labour members at Westminster? One wonders. Anyway he has a heart as large as his buttonhole—which is saying not a little.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

It has been suggested that Mr. Willett's Daylight Saving Bill should be introduced into English schools in order that the public may have a practical demonstration of its advantages. In most schools at present conducted, the pupils in the winter months lose all the daylight hours, and thus are robbed of time for recreation. It would be far better if these schools, during the winter weeks, commenced work at about four o'clock in the afternoon, rather than at two as is now the general practice. This would enable the pupils to obtain recreation before settling down to the afternoon's work, instead of completing their studies, when darkness came on. If Mr. Willett's Bill would only bring about this one reform, its adoption would be valuable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

"KING" ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt ought to be a proud man, for it appears that he can trace his descent back to Robert Bruce. In an exhaustive work on "Americans of Royal Descent," Roosevelt takes a proud place, as eighteenth in the line of descent from Robert II. of Scotland, nineteenth in the line from Walter, High Steward of Scotland and progenitor of the house of Stuart, and twentieth in descent from Robert Bruce. "The fine old blood of the Stuarts," says the "San Francisco Call," "is coursing through the veins of Theodore Roosevelt, somewhat diluted by his thick Dutch blood." We suspect that Colonel Roosevelt knows a little more history than the "San Francisco Call," and may not altogether agree with this newspaper's estimate of the quality of Stuart blood. He, at any rate, takes the question of his genealogy much more lightly than the genealogists, and did not even take the trouble to subscribe the necessary fifty dollars to have his pedigree spun out. The genealogists, however, would not leave him alone, and he may be glad that he has escaped with no worse revelation than that he is descended from the Stuarts. For the rest he may feel quite proud that his line has been traced further back still to Charlemagne. A little further back, and the origin of the Roosevelt family might be found in the Ark or the Garden of Eden.

VOLTAIRE LETTERS.

Professor Stevenson, of Glasgow, has come into possession of several interesting unpublished letters of Voltaire. About eighteen months ago, a cousin of the Professor, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Rutherglen, died and among his papers was found a packet which was handed over to Professor Stevenson to inspect. This turned out to have been in 1858, in the possession of G. F. von Tempsky, who resided at 17, Buckingham-terrace, Glasgow. Professor Stevenson does not know how the papers passed from Tempsky into the hands of his cousin, but Tempsky had written on the outside of the packet a note to the effect that his grandmother was a daughter of the famous German jurist Cocceji, and the papers had been preserved in the Cocceji family, because of their connexion with Voltaire.

DARWIN AT SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

Shrewsbury, which was en fete in mail week for the opening of a new hall by the Duke of Teck, though the most intensely classical of all English public schools, had the honour of being the alma mater of Charles Darwin. This seems to support the theory that the meticulous accuracy, memory, imagination, and other qualities developed in the acquirement of classical learning are exactly those that also form the best scientists. But during his school days, Darwin was described by his formmaster as "a dull and apathetic boy." He took very little interest in any school work, except Horace and Euclid, just as at Cambridge he was chiefly interested by Paley's "Evidence of Christianity." His spare time was devoted to the collection of curiosities, and to blowing up his brother Erasmus in chemical experiments.

THE GAUTIER CENTENARY.

A Theophile Gautier Exhibition has been inaugurated, in anticipation on the centenary, at the Bibliotheque Nationale. Not the least interesting feature of it is a collection of portraits and caricatures illustrating the eccentricities of the poet's costume in early youth. All the world knows that he wore a red waistcoat on the famous first night of "Hernani." Not everyone knows that his trousers on the same memorable occasion, were green. Nor was the costume in which he paraded the boulevards in broad daylight less remarkable. He affected a frock-coat, elaborately frogged, together with Hessian boots, and a slouch hat. It is no wonder that many persons who were quite indifferent to his poetry made a point of staring at him when he took his walks abroad.

THE MAORI KING.

The presence of Maoris in London, is a reminder that there is still a Maori King in New Zealand; although his sovereignty is now of a very shadowy character. His name, Mahuta, comes more trippingly on the tongue than did that of his predecessor Tawhaio, who came to London, in 1884, to see Queen Victoria and ask her to stop the aggressions of the New Zealand Government upon native rights and privileges. The Queen declined a personal audience, and referred the tatooed monarch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Derby. Potatan, the first Maori King, had his biography written in a bulky book by Sir John Gorst, who was a high official in New Zealand, during the sixties, when the Maoris were fighting the British forces.

BEES AND BLOSSOMS.

It appears to be agreed on all hands that the display of blossom on the English fruit-trees this year is one of the most magnificent ever recorded, and this seems particularly true of the plums, which last year were almost everywhere a complete failure. Unluckily this "promise of May" is dreadfully discounted by a mysterious epidemic among the bees, which first broke out in the Isle of Wight, and it now decimating the hives throughout the South of England. The important part played by the honey-bee in the production of fruit, as regards both quantity and quality, has long been scientifically established. Many market-gardeners and fruit-growers now keep hives of bees among their trees, not for the sake of the honey, but to ensure fertilisation of the blossoms.

A FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEF.

Bull Head, Chief of the Sarcee Indians, passed away recently on the Indian reserve near Calgary, at the age of seventy-eight, and his body was laid to rest by the tribe with pagan ceremonies. The old chief, according to "Canada," was one of the few remaining real Indian warriors of the West, in all probability he was, perhaps, the most prominent remaining figure of Indian history in Alberta. In appearance he was a tough, battle-scarred brave; lean, and seven feet in height, with a cruel-looking face, from which his one deeply-sunken eye peered out in sullen defiance. Forty years ago he was the leader of the Sarcees—the ugliest, dirtiest, bravest of Indian tribes. The rites at his funeral were few and simple. The tribe was there in full force—150 in number, for that is all that remains of the once powerful Sarcees.

INDIAN NATIVES AND GOVERNMENT POSTS.

Sir A.H. L. Fraser, who was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in an article on "British Rule in India," in "Chambers's Journal," gives it as his opinion that there has been no hesitation on the part of the Supreme Government or the local governments in India, in carrying out Queen Victoria's promise concerning the employment of natives in the Civil Service. When he went to India, there was no Indian holding an executive appointment higher than that of assistant magistrate in any part of India with which he was acquainted. When he left India, Indians were holding appointments in every grade of the service, from that of assistant magistrate to membership of the Board of Revenue, which stood next to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in dignity. This far-reaching change, he contends, was brought about as rapidly as was consistent with the necessity for finding men really fitted for the high appointments to which they were thus to be promoted.

A YOUNG ENGINEER AND SPIRIT-RAPPING.

Mr. W. R. Sykes, who invented what is practically the automatic system of signalling now being generally introduced, has been giving the "Railway and Travel Monthly" an account of the amusing incident that suggested "track-circuiting" to him. When a boy of seventeen he attended a spirit-rapping seance at Covent Garden. He found that the table stood upon two brass rails running across the stage, and immediately suspected electricity. Taking a piece of insulated wire, the ends of which were open, he laid it across the two brass rails, and the spirit ceased to rap! Years after, when W. R. Sykes was a signal engineer, this early experiment of his in track-circuiting came to his mind, and he forthwith made use of the principle for the protection of trains.

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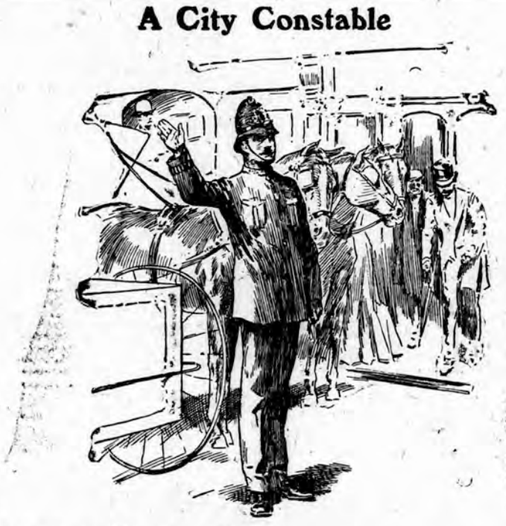
A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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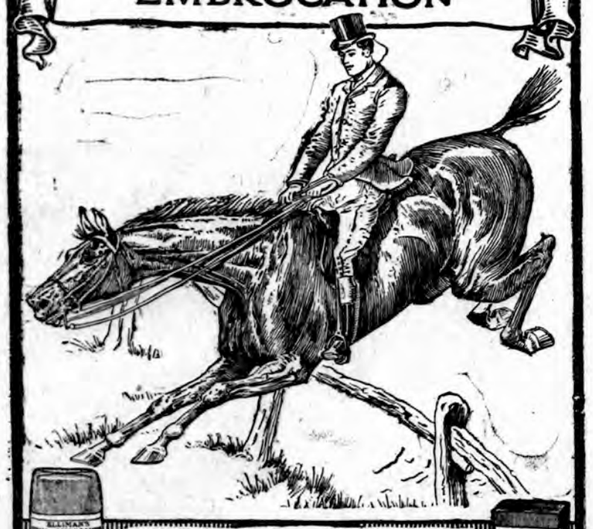

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The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
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Acts like a charm in
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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

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Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

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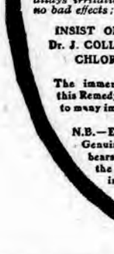

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Resist Malaria

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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
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I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 55 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils.

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

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Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

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CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo,

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many Doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraph.
8th September, 1905.

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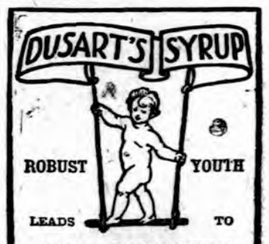

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